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SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

FURTHER CONTRADICTIONS AND DENIALS.

Moulton's Memory Dead and His Fancy Very Active.

Mrs. Moulton's Inspired Kiss Analyzed by Court, Counsel and Witness.

The Judgment Day Letter—Alibi Bolstered Up—The Five Thousand Dollars Blackmail—Grace, Mercy and Peace.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At the Tilton-Beecher trial there were many persons present of both sexes not known to old attendants. Mrs. Field is the only member of Mrs. Tilton's coterie who appears in court with any regularity. Mr. Beecher came in shortly after his wife and sons, and a few moments after took the stand. It was fully fifteen minutes after the appointed hour when the proceedings commenced, Mr. Evarts consulting with his associate counsel, and Mr. Beecher examining his memorandum of dates, etc.

The witness testified: In December, 1872, I do not think there was any interview between Mr. Tilton and myself about Rev. Dr. Storrs, nor do I remember a conversation about his visit to Dr. Storrs. When Tilton was reading the True Story, and when he prefaced a passage by saying, "If you could stand that you could stand it all," I did not say that he might as well state the fact as put it in that way. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Moulton, I said something about this subject; I said Tilton was a blockhead if he supposed I would stand that sentence. This was said as a protest. Moulton said something about an interview with Tracy about this matter; we were talking and he dropped out that his lawyers had said so and so. I started with surprise, and he said he did not intend to carry the case any further without lawyers; he said something about Tracy, but there was no understanding between us that Tracy should be brought into it or not. I had proposed to him a course which he said he did not like, and then I said to him, "I will give five thousand dollars if that will put him over this pinch," and he didn't urge; he was very reluctant about it, and I afterward set on foot the operation for money; then I didn't have it.

Q. You went to work and got money by a mortgage on your house? A. I did.

Q. Did you take the money to Moulton? A. I did, in rolls of bills.

Q. Is that occurred when you gave it to him, between you and him? A. He was—he expressed himself as extremely gratified with it, and thought it was a very—a most friendly act.

GRACE, MERCY AND PEACE.

Q. Well, sir, how soon after the payment of five thousand dollars to Moulton did you have an interview with Tilton, and how did it occur? A. I think it was the following Sunday morning. When I went out of my house to go to church Tilton was waiting, apparently, for me on the opposite corner, and I joined him as I went over, and he walked down to church with me, talking in the most affectionate and cordial manner till we got down the street near the church, just on the edge of the crowd, when he went his way and I mine.

Q. Can you give that conversation? A. No, sir; I cannot recollect it.

Q. Now, sir, on that same Sunday, did you receive a slip of paper that has been made an exhibit here, with the words "Grace, mercy and peace" on it? A. I don't know. I received a slip of paper on Sunday, but I can't identify it. I found it lying on the little table on the platform, inclosed in a sealed envelop. On opening it I saw it was in Tilton's hand-writing. There was simply that sentence.

Judge Neilson—The counsel desire to know whether you recollect if it is signed or not.

Witness—It is signed—that is, the one I refer to.

Mr. Evarts (showing paper to witness)—Look at that, Mr. Beecher, and say if that is it? A. That is it.

Mr. Evarts—The memorandum "H. W. B.—Grace, mercy and peace. T. T. Sunday morning." Now, Tilton has given the date of this note, the tenth or twelfth of June, 1873. Now, are you able to say from your recollection, what part of June, or what part of May, or what time it was sent? A. I know it was not given on the tenth of June.

Q. How do you know that? A. Nor 1873. Because I was preaching in Park Street church, in Boston.

Q. That would be the 8th? A. He made a mistake in the date.

Q. It was agreed that it was on Sunday? A. I was at home on the 1st and 16th, and the intermediate time in Boston.

Q. You think it was as late as the early part of June? A. I have no idea, Mr. Evarts, if they should say it was in 1872, I would not know but it was. If they should say it was in the spring of 1874, I should not know but it was.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q. Mr. Beecher, about the month of December, 1870, did you come to be more acquainted with Mrs. Moulton than you had before? A. I did.

Q. In what way did your acquaintance with her grow, and on what terms of acquaintance were you after that period? A. Coming on my frequent visits to her husband, at her house, and continued intimacy during that period until late in 1874. I was at their house, at some periods, every day; sometimes once only a week; sometimes twice in two days, and sometimes not for four months. In those visits I gradually became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Moulton. She was a very ladylike, companionable and frank person, and made my coming a matter of no trouble to herself, so I did not feel I was intruding at all upon her time or hospitality; and little by little I came to esteem her and finally, learning from Moulton that she was aware of the difficulties and troubles that were in existence, I conversed with her on these subjects, though but seldom.

Q. Now, to what degree of confidence did and conversation did your—on what footing of confidinity did your acquaintance with Mrs. Moulton come to be in the course of time? A. Well, I was received, I might say, as if I was a connection or relation of the family. I referred to it, while I was shown usually into the parlor, after a time I went right up into her chamber, which was in the second story that room most of the time, and she received me, in the absence of her husband, with that perfect propriety which you might expect of a lady.

SHE KISSED HIM.

After a year or two—after a year perhaps—I cannot be sure of the time—she unsolicitedly kissed me when I met her, in the presence of her husband—never but once except in his presence—and she used to say very kind and cordial things of me to him.

Q. In your presence? A. In my presence, yes. I will not say she made a pet of me, because she was exactly a person that had pets, but I would say that she treated me with that familiarity with which a cousin or sister would have treated a cousin or brother that had a life-long acquaintance. Our whole intercourse was such as to raise my respect and esteem for her. I never knew her to do an unladylike thing. My whole intercourse with Mrs. Moulton was one which inspired in me a sense of affectionate regard, genuine gratitude, because she was very sympathetic without being sentimental, and I had the impression that she was not a sentimentalist, and did not like it.

Q. Her sentiment? A. No, sir, I suspect that in my moods of outpouring that I very oftentimes offended her taste, and she oftentimes made me one of those quiet remarks which a woman knows how to so well; as it is said "it lets's the wind out of the bladder." [Laughter.] I remember her saying more than once something like this: "I was groaning Mr. Beecher uttered in accordance with the words of his narrative] and saying it did not seem to me I could live—I do not want to live. "Oh," said she, "you and Frank and Theodore are all going to die. First Tilton is going to die; and then Frank comes home and he is going to die; and then you come in and say you are going to die, but I notice you all like to live well enough." And little things like that which, when persons are jesting back and forward, don't amount to anything—but when a man has been pouring out very strong, his sentiments and a woman coolly or rather sharply, takes up a theme and says something—it don't feel good. [Sensation and laughter.]

PERSUASIVE AND COAXING SORT.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember the publication of a portion of what is called the tripartite agreement? Do you remember the publication in the public prints? A. I remember the whole of it being published.

Q. Do you remember what time it occurred? A. I do.

Q. When was it? A. On the 30th of May; I think it was published on Friday morning.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, subsequent to that publication, and connected with it, was there any interview between you and Tilton or Moulton? A. There were interviews between Moulton and me and Mrs. Moulton.

Q. What passed between you on that—? A. He wanted to know what I—who and how about it. I told him I couldn't tell him; that all I knew was that I was approached somewhere about the middle of the week by Mr. Ed. Ford, who asked me if I had any objection to the publication of the tripartite agreement, and I said to him: "Well, we all think the time is coming when it should be published," and I said to him: "Shall it be published in New York without your knowing, without your having anything to do with it, and no impossibility about it, would you like it?" "Well," said I, "there is no copy there and they can't make any publication." "I don't care anything about that," said he, "but suppose I should get it into my hand, would it interfere with any of your plans, Mr. Beecher?" I said I thought it would be bad policy without some further consultation about the matter. I told him further, I think that very day, that Cleveland had come to me and that I had turned the matter over in my mind and said to him: "Now, Cleveland, you must go right over and stop that thing; it ought not to be published in any such way." Cleveland's imagine—I didn't myself—but Cleveland seemed to know what the service of it was, and that it was—it was published. Well, I told—I think I touching the interview I had with Cleveland; I am pretty sure I did.

Q. Well, if you told him so, you can state it. A. He went to the *Tribune* office and tried to stop it, and then went up to Sam Wilkeson's house, who was the man who was going to publish it, or had sent it. It was about midnight; he woke Sam up and told him what they had come for, and he said Sam got up in his red night shirt, right in bed, and sat in the middle of the bed and swore until every thing was blue in the room, and told them "to go about their business," that that "was his lookout," that he "understood what he was about," and he said "he didn't care a damn for Henry Ward Beecher or any other man on earth, that the thing was going to be published." Well, Moulton said that it had rather knocked some plans we had in regard to the publication, but then let it on, and if that was the general tenor of our conversation. I also understood him to say it was a surprise to Tilton, but that he rather was glad of it. That was what I understood Moulton to say.

Q. You mean Mr. Moulton? A. I understood Moulton that the publication of it had been gratifying to Tilton.

Q. To Tilton? A. Yes, sir; he had seen him. I don't recollect his seeing him on that day. On the next morning I was sent for by Moulton.

Q. That would be the 31st? A. That was Saturday morning, the 31st. He told he had a fuss all the time all night, pretty near, and I understood him; that Tilton had, on seeing the evening newspapers, gone up to Mr. Curtis and they had a talk with him and told him he never could stand that in the world; that he never would kill him; that it would appear from that publication, as the evening papers had said, that Tilton and Bowen had been in league together spreading dirty stories about me, and that we had both agreed that I was a naughty man, and that Moulton—he wouldn't do so any more, according to the reading of the tripartite agreement. "Well," I said to Moulton, "he must have an article in it; it was written so as to cover every ground of difference between him and us, and then to round out that the money was sure he slipped the article out and, just like him, fixed it so that he could keep his little grievance to use when he wanted to use it and have quittance never to be raised, and now, if there is any complaint, he ought not to make the complaint." Well, he said that the devil was to pay and something had to be done. I said to him that I had come to about the end of my patience; that I didn't intend to stand this thing any longer, and that if matters must come to a head it was just as good a time for it to come to a head now as any other, and that I wouldn't take one single step in that matter. Well, he—I see a unduly excited for a clergyman—and he soothed me somewhat and said the matter could be got over; and that he had influence—he knew enough; that he could hold him, or he informed us, Tilton was going to publish a book right off, and that he was going to include a part of that memorandum letter of apology—or whatever name you may choose to give it.

Q. The first of January, 1871? A. Yes, sir; and that it would be very dangerous and very damaging. And I said to Moulton: "Well, let him publish it; I am not going to try to put him any longer, and hold it any longer." I said something more—things that were more emphatic than that, perhaps, and finally he said: "He won't publish it to-night; now you may depend upon it he ain't going to publish it to-night." "Well, how do you know? I think he will; he is in a towering passion, as you see, and he will do it." "No," said he, "I can hold him; I have seen him that way before; I can hold him, and if he don't publish it to-night I can hold him." I told him he won't publish it at all." "Very well," said I, "if anything of that sort is going to be done I leave him to take that in hand; I have gone down to see the *Eagle* folks on the matter.

Q. Who had? A. That Tilton had, or was going—had gone or was going to say any rate there was something that led me to say to him: "You ought to go down to Brooklyn yourself; there ought to be some consultation." The reason of that wasn't confined to this case alone; there were other matters between Kinsella and Moulton and Bowen which led to familiar and constant intercourse or consultation, and therefore made it natural to suggest that he should have the interview with Kinsella. And he agreed to that; he took his hat—I rather insisted upon it—it was one of the rare cases in which I ventured to insist upon anything—and went with him out of the house. It was between ten and eleven o'clock Saturday morning, and we went down to my house, went up into my bed room, the same room where the pistol scene was, and we chatted and he refreshed himself and went down the hill to the *Eagle* office, as I understood afterward from him that he went down there. Meanwhile I turned it over in my mind and set down and wrote a card of resignation—which has not been put in—exactly as I wrote it, but nearly—to put it in my pocket. That evening I went down to his house—on Saturday evening—and went up into his study; and he came up. I understood that Tilton was below, though I didn't see him, and we sat down and he gave me an account of the interview that he had had with Kinsella, and the result was that nothing certainly would be done before Monday night, and he hoped before that time things could be arranged. I resumed the matter again and said: "Frank, I am not going to stand this matter any longer," and I drew out of my pocket this card, which was substantially this, that—

Mr. Evarts—It has been given in evidence; we don't want the substance.

Witness—Never mind.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to stating it.

Witness—It was a card that evening—

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Witness—Oh! no; you don't want me to state it.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I want to see the original.

Witness—I shall not. But I drew it out of my pocket, handed it to him and said to him: "If that card comes out, that is going to be my answer—my resignation to my church—and that is the reason." He took it in his hand and looked at it and read it all the way through—seemed to start back a little—read it again—"Good God" says he. He read it a third time. I took it from his hand as he rose, and he left the room and told me to wait a moment. He went down stairs then. His footsteps had hardly ceased to be heard, before Mrs. Moulton entered the room and closed the door and we interchanged some words; but I was in rather a stern mood and the conversation was not general at all; but after some few words, sitting at the table, with my back to the fireplace—I don't know—I was engaged with some paper—what it was I don't know. She came up behind me, or near my left shoulder, and said to me: "Mr. Beecher, I don't believe the stories that they are telling about you; I believe you are a good man." And I turned a little toward her and looked at her. "Emma Moulton, I am a good man; you may be sure of that; I am a good man;" and I put that she put her hand around my neck, gently, so as to lift my head up a little, and kissed me on the forehead. It was certainly a line of inspiration; still I thought it prudent not to reciprocate, and I perfectly still. She went out and she sat down upon the sofa in a moment, and then, after a little while, Moulton came back again and we had a slight conversation and I got up and went home.

THE JUDGMENT DAY LETTER.

On the following Sunday morning I tried to write my sermon, but could not—for that interview, that state of affairs, was in my mind so I could not. But I sat down a few minutes and wrote the letter called the "Judgment Day" letter of the first of June, knowing that he had been up for two nights before, and closed it in a little note to her, telling her not to wake him up and it was not important he should see it, and went away and then made out my notes and went to preach. I didn't see him again until night, when there was the suggestion of a card that should be published by me that should take the letter of Tilton, which I had written in the tripartite agreement had brought to bear upon him when he was published. It came home for consideration. It was agreed that Kinsella should be sent for to see me in the morning, to confer with me at my house, nine o'clock in the morning, June 2d. I told him what I had told them, that this matter had begun to ooze out.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't want the conversation with Kinsella.

Mr. Evarts—You laid before him the situation? A. I laid before him the situation to know his suggestions, and he left me with his own card that I published, refusing to publish the card that had been written in the tripartite sentence in it. After a conversation that lasted about an hour, he left. Then, being on the spot, I wrote the two notes. I took some little arrangements in the house and left them with Mrs. Moulton, and went down to office. Monday was my editorial day, when I went there habitually. There was to be an absence, and I wished to get up significant duties to perform. I saw several members of the firm—the junior—and talked to them, and then I had an interview with Mr. Cleveland in respect to affairs, for he, by this time, had become fully conversant with all the matter and was intimate with it, in regard especially to the Bowen matter, and I had made arrangements that he should send my letters to Boston and my papers, and some other incidents of that kind. Then I went out on some errands, and went to lunch with Mr. Cleveland, and then the Forty-second street depot and up to Peekskill. I got back on Wednesday night, and in looking over the papers I found that Tilton had published the tripartite agreement, and got back on Friday night; and that is the whole history of that.

Q. Friday night of the following week? A. Yes, sir. I was at Governor Claflin's house during the whole time.

Q. [Showing paper.] Now, sir, look at this paper and see whether you know the hand-writing. A. It is.

Q. And whether that is the one that was proposed to you on that Saturday night, to be published by your A. I think this is, sir.

Mr. Morris was here asked if some papers by Mr. Evarts, which Mr. Morris at the time said he could not find.

Mr. Shearman—We called for a paper yesterday, and they said it could not be found. Two hours later I saw it in the hands of Mr. Evarts and ask for the paper, and it was produced instanter.

Mr. Fullerton said it was unjust to cast any reflections on Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris said that the paper could not easily be found when it was called for, and declared that the accusation was entirely unabsolutely false.

Mr. Evarts said he had a right to the papers, and could direct the Court to produce them.

Mr. Fullerton promised that every effort would be made to find these papers, and the Court took a recess.

The court reconvened at two o'clock.

THE MOSCOW'S TRIP.

Q. Exhibit No. 75, Mr. Beecher, you say is the card that was shown to you. Now, next morning was any card prepared that was actually published? A. Yes, sir; the next morning after Sunday.

Q. The next morning after Sunday—Monday morning. And where was the card prepared? A. Prepared in my study at my house. Thomas Kinsella was present.

Q. And yourself? A. Yes.

Q. And how came to be there? A. On an invitation, though Moulton.

Q. And do you know whether he brought with him that card, or a draft of that card, or whether you had it? A. The impression is that it was.

Q. Now, with that before you, was finally a card prepared and published? A. It was.

Q. At what time of day was the interview between you and Kinsella, at your house? A. About nine—in the morning.

Q. How long a time were you occupied in it? A. About an hour, or more, or a little less.

Q. Showing witness paper, [Exhibit No. 76] this paper of Monday evening, June 2d, and see if that is the card you prepared, together with between Kinsella and yourself. A. That is it, I should think, sir. I think I recognize it.

Q. Mr. Beecher, you said in addressing the hours of publication of the first issue of the Brooklyn *Eagle* at that time? A. I knew generally; I don't know how long my knowledge extended back.

Q. What are the hours? A. Between one and two; the first form goes between one and two, so I always understood; and the others later.

Q. Now, sir, what change in the card, as prepared, as suggested, in form to you, as you have testified, is omitted here? A. As I published the card it reads: "If that document [alluding to the tripartite agreement] should land in the public to regard Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice." As it was proposed, and as I prepared it, it was: "If that document should land the public to regard Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, or any other slanders against me. I would not put my name to that."

Q. Now, at the commencement of the letter, and the last clause of the letter, read first the clause as you published it. A. "I am unwilling that he (Tilton) should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others."

Q. What was the clause as proposed in the card you rejected? A. "I am unwilling toward me has been that of a man of honor and integrity."

Q. And how about that clause? A. I would not sign it.

THE PROPOSED RESIGNATION.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, when on Saturday night you informed Moulton that your resignation would be published if this matter was proceeded with, and he went down, did he or not say any thing about seeing Tilton, or did you find that he was going to see him in the first way? A. I probably knew he was going; I don't recall any significant conversation regarding it.

Q. Did you know Tilton was in the house. A. I knew it, sir, but I can't recollect that I knew it before—at the beginning, or afterward.

Q. Now, after he had seen Tilton, did Moulton report to you any observation of Tilton's in connection with this resignation? A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. This paper was a draft or proposal of resignation, or proposed resignation. Why, except that I felt so for—I felt so not that time because—from conversation with my ministry know very well what that is.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to temperament, in respect to excitement of spirits, what is the fact in regard to your—? A. I have the very best and highest; I pity anybody that has any worse ones than I do at the other extreme, although great excitement, or long-continued labor or overwork and exhaustion continued, bring me down sometimes into a single day—and I mention it to you, gentlemen, as one of the most profound depression.

Q. Does it go to the extent of hypochondria? A. It did in my boyhood. I think as I have grown older and tougher that it stops in that line of profound depression, and I have a more developed form of hypochondria, which my father had and my ancestors.

Q. Now, have you at any time during this course of things had in mind any purpose of suicide? A. No, sir; no, sir.

Q. Have you ever expressed any such purpose to any one? No, sir.

Q. In what sense, then, of death have you used the expression of being near the end of your life? A. Only in the sense of sentiment or feeling—not of a purpose or a design.

Judge Neilson—I think counsel can ask him what facts and circumstances he referred to in writing that clause.

Mr. Evarts—That is the point. Mr. Beecher, you will answer, please. A. I understood the matter to be simply that, as I then understood and understand now, Mr. Tilton had transferred to me her affections; that in consequence of such transfer and in view of a separation between herself and her husband and to almost the breaking up of the household. That I regarded her position, so far as he was concerned, and which he had forgiven.

Mr. Evarts then read from Moulton's testimony to the effect that, after the publication of the tripartite agreement, Tilton said to Moulton: "Now, Moulton, you have got me to put Tilton in the position of one forgiven by Beecher for some crime and he would not stand in such a position; I would publish a card in which was incorporated a part or the whole of the Letter of Contrition of January 1, 1871.

Witness said nothing of the kind ever occurred, and he never saw the card Tilton published; he only heard of it from others.

Witness further testified that he did not tell Moulton that Tilton published that card it would be his (witness') death. Moulton never said witness that his resignation would be a virtual confession of the crime, and would be an act of cowardice.

Witness was then asked if it was true, as Moulton swore, that at the interview when the proposed card was spoken of, that Tilton said the introduction of that clause would be a virtual confession of adultery between Beecher and his wife, witness replied it was stricken out.

Mr. Beecher—I don't understand you, sir. Matters between me and my wife?

Q. Well, sir, if you will attend to my question.

Mr. Beecher—I attend to it, but I don't get the run of it, sir.

Q. You have said that a paper that I have shown you (exhibit No. 75), which was a proposed card which included a part of what is called the "Letter of Contrition," was not shown to you? A. Yes, I understand that.

Q. Very well. Now—A. But you ask me now for something—

Q. Now, I ask you whether a certain thing was said in your presence. A. I am all attention, sir.

Q. (Reading) "Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause (being a clause of this 'Letter of Contrition' which was embodied in his card) Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause, if I remember rightly (that is Moulton's statement) would be a virtual confession or statement of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife, and therefore it was stricken out." Now, my solicitude is to be clear anything of that kind was said in your presence? A. No, sir; most certainly not—whatever it is. [Laughter.]

MRS. MOULTON AGAIN.

Witness being asked when he first talked with Mrs. Moulton of the troubles in Tilton's family, said it was in 1871. He then continued: I asked Mrs. Moulton whether her husband had spoken to her about the difficulties which existed in Tilton's family, with which I was connected and about which he was occupied, and she said he had; and I said to her that I was glad of it, because I was sorely distressed by the condition of Mrs. Tilton; that she was alone; there were reasons why her mother could scarcely see her much; she herself could not go out much; her health was feeble; I could not, under the circumstances, do much myself to alleviate her condition; and besides, in such a matter as this, a woman's nature was needed for good counsel, and it would give me the greatest joy and I should feel the greatest gratitude, if she would consent to be interested in Elizabeth and to do those things for her which one sister would do for another, in the way of counsel and of sympathy and of inspiration, of hope and encourage. The condition of things made it improper, I thought, so far as I was concerned, for me, for years after, labored under the impression that Elizabeth loved me in an over measure, and it was necessary that somebody should take care of her, and I had that opinion of Mrs. Moulton which led me to believe that she, under the circumstances, was providentially the very woman.

Q. Now, in any conversation with Mrs. Moulton, did you express any feelings of grief on your part in reference to this situation of Mrs. Tilton or the family? A. Very great.

Q. And in what way and how did Mrs. Moulton respond, if at all, to such a statement? A. She responded to it always that I looked at her with esteem and gratitude. She said that she loved Elizabeth, that she thought highly of her; that she would very cheerfully take upon herself any offices of kindness that I might ask of her. She was not with trouble and want, there were any of the things that a woman should properly be relied on for her sympathy and her obligation and that could not be supplied through her husband, that she would think of, only let me know and she should be furnished with funds at any time. All I should have to do was to say that I looked to her counsel and to her sympathy and would take care of her discreetly.

Q. Do you remember, Mr. Beecher, any occasions on which you sent any messages of any kind by Mrs. Moulton to Mrs. Tilton? A. I have no—I don't single out any special instances. I did send words of encouragement to her, and I did send words of sympathy and to renew the love of her youth, not to be discouraged, that God would take care of her and that I would send it and work and pray for and a friend might send to a woman between whom and myself there was no impropriety.

A KISS OF INSPIRATION ANALYZED.

Q. You spoke, Mr. Beecher, this morning, about one interview when Mrs. Moulton kissed you on the forehead. You spoke of it as a kiss of inspiration. What did you mean by that? A. I meant, sir, that it was not in the—a token of confidence; it was a salutation that did not belong to the common courtesy of life, and which I felt was not proper in the circumstances of that kind; but it was, as I sometimes have seen it in my own family, will excuse me, it seemed to me a holy kiss.

Q. You have said something about your not intending it, but—I felt—I felt—I felt so deeply grateful, that if I had returned the kiss I might have kissed her in the passion of a man that would have offended her delicacy. It was not not best, under the circumstances, that should pass. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson—I don't think any excuse is necessary. [Laughter.]

The witness—I would not for the world have it.

Mr. Evarts, [To the Court]—Well, sir, it is a matter to show, to save from any impression that it was a discourtesy or offense on his part to receive it.

Judge Neilson—It is apparent from his examination that that kiss was given on an impulse—a natural and impulsive thing, I suppose, as a kiss usually is.

Mr. Evarts—That is the proper view of the matter, I suppose.

Q. Now, your frequent visits at that house, how frequently, Mr. Beecher, did you have any conversation beyond those of salutation with Mr. or Mrs. Moulton? A. Not frequently, sir. I often went when Moulton had gone down to the city, and was morning for he got up early sometimes), and then, waiting for him to come, I would go up stairs and sit down in the room and talk with Mrs. Moulton, or she would talk on or about the affairs of the West Point Foundry Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FLOUR MILL—Merchant Mill, Steam Power, on the river, with 20 feet fall. Three runs of 4 feet French Burr; Smut Machine, Bolting Reel, Packing and Jobbing Trade; 11 Acres Bottom Land; 2 Dwelling Houses and Stable. Price $10 000. Write for Descriptive Circular. CHARLES POLSON, Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward, each four feet 3 ins. Corner Liberty and Allen streets, fronting on Liberty. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY AVENUE, Allegheny City. Lot 24 feet 3 inches by 118 feet to a paved alley; the neighborhood is thickly settled, and the property is neat and tastefully and conveniently planned. In short, it is all that could be desired for a small family residence. House will be sold very low, as the owner is about to move to the country. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real ESTATE AGENT, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY AT Fleming's Station, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the "Acid Works." The Works are complete and in order, and are ready to commence production in a few days. Besides the buildings necessary for manufacturing purposes, there is a large dwelling of 9 Rooms for the Manager, and 23 Acres of Ground. Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Desire to make money. For further information apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS 167 Acres of Land adjoining Beaver Falls Borough, Beaver county, Pa., 10 miles from Pittsburgh Railroad Station. Three veins of good Coal; bank veins 3 feet, 4 feet and 7 feet. Also, 57 Acres of good Two Story Brick House, Bank Barn, Stable, Outbuildings, Orchard, &c. Also, one of the best bearing trees; good Frame House at the coal bank. Will sell all or part to suit purchaser. Near to good schools and good neighborhood. Address ED WITTISH, Beaver Falls and 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR Pittsburgh property—The property of the beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Brush Creek, Beaver county, Pa., 2 miles from Wilson Railway Station. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation, with a fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $30,000. Also, a farm of 50 acres, improvements same as above, $20,000.

Also one of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1875.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of KLOMAN & CARNEGIE BROTHERS, the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of LUCY FURNACE COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Pursuant to Resolution of Councils, all persons having illegal Meters or Gas Fixtures in their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, April 24th, 1875, an application will be made by the ST. BENEDICTUS SOCIETY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny County, for a Certificate of Incorporation. The object of said Society to be mutual relief and care of its members in cases of sickness, accident, distress and death.

Attorney for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth on or after April 24th, 1875, by the Pittsburgh Gas Coal Company, to establish and maintain a Public Ferry, either by steam power or otherwise, over the Monongahela river from a point at or near the foot of Twenty-second street, in the Fourteenth ward of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, Pa., to a point at or near the foot of Twenty-second street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of said city.

M. B. STOTLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TREASURER ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1875.

In pursuance of the 21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866. I do hereby give notice that the duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State and Poor Taxes

FOR 1875,

On and After the 1st day of May, 1875.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no Reduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1875.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Glass Shades, for Wax Flowers, &c.,

Round, Square and Oval, with Stands.

A full assortment just opened, at

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,

189 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$4.000 TO LOAN — A MORTGAGE wanted for $4,000 on City Property. Apply to S. S. BRYAN, Girard Savings Bank, No. 64 Federal street, Allegheny.

INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a Valuable Patent. Apply to A. C. KLOMAN, Thirty-third street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BUSINESS PARTNER—in a medical enterprise. The advertiser is a regularly educated physician of ample experience. The business in view will pay large profits. Must have from $1,000 to $2,500 capital. Address Partner, Commercial office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55.000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FEHD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—No. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VEENER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 181 Liberty street, five doors above Sixth street (late St. Clair), at present occupied by J. P. Smith, Son & Co. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, No. 49 Sixth street. tf

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. Rent, $30 per month. Neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at 114 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. tf

FOR SALE—SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watcher of the watchman made. Send for circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—CIGARS—ABOUT 30,000 Second and Third-class Cigars for sale very cheap and below cost of manufacturing, for cash or good notes, to close out a Bankrupt Manufacturing Firm. Address "Cigars," this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Steam Engine, about three minutes' walk from incline; capacity, 50 horse power. Engines for Forges call on JOHN McDOWELL, Real Estate Agent, 79 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-Engines, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 10 horse power, on hand. Address ALEX. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LOT WITH FRAME House, situated on Bishop street, Mount Washington, about three minutes' walk from incline; terms easy. Apply to JOHN McDOWELL, Real Estate Agent

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

THE Democrats fairly gloat over the victory of their party in Connecticut, but the chances are ten to one that they will cut their fingers with it.

THE Democrats of Toledo, at the late election, polled seven more votes than they did in the October election, while the Republicans polled 794 more. That accounts for the Republican victory there.

REPORTS from some of the winter wheat sections of the West are to the effect that the excessive cold of the past season has killed it to such an extent that not more than half the usual crop will be grown.

GAIL HAMILTON, who recently wrote that "lying is the cohesive quality of society," has taken it all back, and says she penned the expression inadvertently. Apparently, however, the opposition press still believes with the utmost implicitness in the sentiment.

DEMOCRATIC ideas and principles are flourishing finely down in Texas. Freedmen's school houses are being burned and the teachers warned away with threats of death unless the order is complied with. Masks, hemp nooses and black-snake whips are, under its present *regime*, the symbols of Texan civilization.

THE Emperor of Brazil will not, after all, become a resident of this country. If he ever had any such purpose he has given it up. It is sad to think how much prospective toadyism is wiped out by this announcement; but then we still have Cardinal Prince McCLOSKEY left to us, and the lick-spittles can lionize him instead.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Commissioners of Education in New York are bound by laws which they cannot violate, one of the most important of which is the absolute prohibition of denominational religious instruction during the regular school hours, the Roman Catholic priesthood of that city steadily persist in their demand to be allowed to engraft their sectarian teachings on the public school system. This is a singular illustration of law-abidingness.

THE spelling matches which have become so prominent in the cities, are but the transfer of an old country practice to the city. From time immemorial the spelling matches have been as much a recreation in country places as singing schools, and they have served to while away many a long winter evening. They have lately been falling somewhat into disuse, from long continuance; but the revival of the practice in the city has served to stir the country to a little more than its wonted interest in it.

SPEAKING of the recent appointment of HYNES, as United States Marshal for Alabama, the *Post* says: "There was some doubt about the propriety of this appointment, until it was discovered that he had been stealing from the Postoffice Department. Now there is no question." The *Post* is perfectly aware that just as soon as miscomplicity in the lately discovered fraudulent mail contracts was brought to light, he was peremptorily dismissed from office. That paper's dishonest concealment of this vital fact is simply contemptible.

THE main features of the revised rules recently adopted by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors have already been given in this paper. They have now been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They provide additional tests for boiler iron, and the regulations regarding life-boats are also made much more stringent. Passenger steamers may carry refined petroleum, provided the certificate of the inspector is first obtained, designating the port where the vessel is to be stored. It must be refined to such an extent that it will not ignite at 110 degrees, and must be contained in strongly ironed barrels or metal cans packed in wooden boxes. Any oil that will stand a fire test of 300 degrees may be carried by any vessel either as stores or freight.

The rebel pirate SEMMES insists that Alabama ought to reject the invitation of Pennsylvania to take part in the Centennial celebration, and that the political disfranchisement is removed from him and a few other incorrigible Alabama spit-fires. This valorous maritime sneak-thief, this robber and scuttler of defenseless merchantmen, this foreswornt traitor to his country, prates of his "honor." If he ever had any he forfeited it by not sticking to his post and going down with his vessel under the avenging guns of the Kearsarge. If he is in search of "honor" he had better not on the suggestion of Hotspur, and dive into the bottom of the sea, for, as far as he is concerned, it is drowned.

IT IS no part of the present purpose of the South to hide from us what the Democracy intend to do, if they can gain possession of the General Government. General BLAIR is this frank in pointing it out:

"There is no possibility of changing the political complexion of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot therefore undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will be a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, it is for him to declare these acts null and void, as palpable violations of the Constitution, and compel the army."

This means, unmistakably, that if the Democrats can elect their President they will undo all that has been done, by Presidential proclamation, and use the army to sustain the usurpation.

FROM the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald* we learn that it has lately been ascertained by critical investigation that immense fields of peat of a very superior quality exist in the valley of the San Joaquin river, and that a company has been formed with a capital sufficient for all practical purposes, with the intention to enter largely into the manufacture of peat the present season. Some of the peculiarities of the peat of California make it more valuable than the peat found in the Eastern and Middle States. It is also said to form into a harder substance than bituminous coal. It can be used for all heating purposes, and has a waste of only fifty pounds to the ton, which comes in the shape of white, clear ashes, while the best of coal will have from three to four hundred pounds of waste to the ton. This discovery is one of considerable importance, in connection with the steadily developing iron manufactories of that State. There is plenty of excellent ore in California; heretofore the principal difficulty has been the obtaining of fuel to smelt it.

LAST winter was the mildest winter known in Cuba for many years, and when they do not have what are called "Northers," or severe weather during the season, there, the germs of yellow fever are not destroyed, but remain inactive until the first approach of warm weather. This accounts for the almost unprecedented early appearance of the contagion this season in Havana, as well as for the sporadic cases reported at Key West. Physicians say that it has been latterly creeping Northward along the coast, and that it is very probable its ravages during the coming summer will be felt in higher latitudes. It takes usually a month from Key West to Apalachicola, another month to Mobile, and another to New Orleans, and then it may be distributed up the Mississippi and by the railroads. The probability that it will reach Pittsburgh is, we think, remote; nevertheless the simple fact of its existence in any part of the country, however distant, constitutes a sufficient admonition to our authorities to thoroughly cleanse the streets and do all that is possible to be done by way of precaution and prevention.

THERE is probably no better indicator of the condition of the internal trade of a country than the business of its railroads, which, being the main instruments for the transfer of products from place to place, are the best measure of the comparative activity of trade. The New York *Bulletin* of Wednesday tabulates the earnings for last year of twenty-two railroad companies, covering nearly forty per cent. of the earning capacity of all the roads of the United States, and representing the main routes of our commerce, from which it appears that there was a decrease of only $1,565,536 in the gross earnings of these roads during 1874 as compared with 1873; the aggregate amounts being, respectively, $190,288,465, and $191,854,005. In the operating expenses the reduction is much more important, the figures standing $114,583,722 for 1874, against $122,019,754 for 1873, a decrease of $7,736,032, or nearly six and a half per cent. The net earnings thus show an increase of $6,170,496, or about nine per cent. Last year, the operating exponses were 60.05 per cent. of the gross earnings; in 1873 the ratio was 64.12 per cent. Taking into consideration the fact that, as a rule, freight charges were lower last year than the year before, these figures show that a larger traffic business was done in 1874 than in 1873, at less cost to the people and with greater profit to the companies.

ASSUMING STATE DEBTS.

When WM. COST JOHNSON, of Maryland, proposed in the national House of Representatives, about a generation ago, that the United States Government should assume the debts of the various States, the proposition received only his own vote and that of one other gentleman, who voted with him solely to keep him from feeling lonely. He made a strong speech in its favor; urged it with eloquence and force; presented it in the most seductive aspects to the eyes of Congress, and was patiently heard throughout; but when it came to voting upon it, he stood absolutely alone. He could not procure a call for the yeas and nays; and the vote being taken by tellers, he was about to pass singly between them when a friend, ashamed at seeing him stand alone, linked arms with him and together they marched between the tellers, the sole supporters of a measure which, even then, was gigantic enough to appal the assembled wisdom of the nation.

That proposition, however, was made at a time when the United States had no debt of its own, and had, besides, a surplus of forty millions in its Treasury which it did not know what to do with. The Government was consequently in a financial condition that would have justified the proposed assumption, so far as mere financial ability was concerned. It was not, then, the poverty of the nation that prompted the rejection of Mr. JOHNSON'S bill, for it was abundantly able, at that time, to pay off all the State debts without seriously burdening itself. The rejection was based upon other and higher grounds. It was the inherent viciousness of the proposition that secured its almost unanimous condemnation.

That which has been, shall be again. The rejected legislative monstrosities of one generation come up for consideration in the next, the same as if they had never before been heard of. It is not therefore, surprising to hear that Mr. GILBERT C. WALKER, a Democratic member of the next Congress from Virginia, proposes to assume the dropt mantle of WM. COST JOHNSON, and to bring his discarded proposition before the next House, with some modifications. The scheme is to consolidate all the State debts into one grand national debt, and the States are to be recommended to assume the various county and city debts, so as to relieve the people in those places of their local burdens. The difference between the condition of the country, now, and its condition when COST JOHNSON a ired his project, is that the United States has now a debt as large as she can bear, whereas then she had none. The monstrousness of the project remains the same. If it was too preposterous for lengthy consideration, then, what shall be said of it, now, when the nation is staggering under a load of debt that will not bear an increase?

The proposition, it will be seen, comes from the South; and the following table of State debts will show *why* it comes from there. The North does not ask for it; and the South asks for it simply because she is not honest enough to meet her obligations:

DEBT OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

States.	Debt.	Electoral vote.
Connecticut	$5,490,000	6
California	4,812,500	6
Illinois	1,100,000	21
Indiana	4,538,500	15
Iowa	200,000	11
Kansas	1,200,000	5
Maine	8,321,700	7
Massachusetts	17,238,400	13
Michigan	1,843,500	11
Minnesota	250,000	5
Nebraska	247,500	3
Nevada	693,000	3
New Hampshire	438,300	5
New York	25,387,700	35
New Jersey	1,436,200	9
Ohio	12,347,500	22
Oregon	103,500	3
Rhode Island	2,627,250	4
Pennsylvania	16,325,600	29
Vermont	331,000	5
Wisconsin	2,252,000	10
Total	$106,724,200	227

DEBT OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	$ 16,000,000	10
Arkansas	12,445,000	6
Delaware	1,462,000	3
Florida	1,988,700	4
Georgia	11,204,500	11
Louisiana	29,576,000	8
Maryland	6,214,100	8
Missouri	21,426,000	15
Mississippi	2,570,000	8
North Carolina	36,691,400	10
South Carolina	7,955,900	7
Tennessee	20,026,500	12
Texas	2,030,000	8
Virginia	44,000,000	11
W. Virginia	No debt.	5
Kentucky	No debt.	12
Total	$214,705,500	153

This table speaks for itself. It is unnecessary to comment upon it; and we venture to predict that Mr. GILBERT C. WALKER will come as little speed with his project as WM. COST JOHNSON did with his.

THE PUDDLERS' LOCK-OUT.

The fact that two rolling mills have resumed work at the prices demanded by the puddlers, has given rise to a number of exaggerated statements. It is currently rumored on the streets, and has been asserted in some of the newspapers, that the lock-out is virtually at an end; that the manufacturers are in receipt of large orders, and that they are compelled to resume operations at the old prices paid to the puddlers. A meeting of the Iron Association was held at noon yesterday, and it was unanimously resolved to adhere to the action taken last fall—to pay $4 50 per ton for puddling. This is the highest price that the manufacturers are able to pay, in the present condition of the market; and if the workmen do not accept this offer they must remain idle, at least until there is an advance in the manufactured product. It is important that those concerned in the iron business, at home as well as abroad, be correctly informed in regard to the situation of affairs. It is not true, then, that the strike is about at an end, and that the puddlers will soon resume work at the old prices. In addition to the unanimous sentiment of the mill owners, as expressed through their organization, we have the strongest assurances of a number of the leading manufacturers that they, as a class, are as determined, in regard to wages, as they were when the lock-out was inaugurated.

IF THE Cincinnati *Commercial* understands itself, and it thinks it does, the prospects of Republican success in Ohio are very encouraging. The *Commercial*, it is understood, is not a Republican paper. It says:

"The chances are now that the State of Ohio will wheel into the Republican ranks in October next with a rousing majority. If that party is controlled by judicious counsels, and is sagacious in the selection of candidates and wise in the enunciation of principles, it certainly has a fairer prospect of putting the Democracy in the background again than was anticipated six months ago."

The recent municipal elections in Ohio do not militate against this view. The Democrats have not carried a single city, this spring, that they did not carry last fall. They then had immense majorities in Cincinnati and Cleveland, and they carried, besides, Toledo, Steubenville and Mansfield, which are now Republican, and Columbus by 900 majority, which now elects a Republican Council. Cincinnati remains where she was last October; Cleveland gives a much smaller Democratic majority than it did then; Steubenville changes from 400 Democratic to 200 Republican; Toledo from 600 Democratic to 400 Republican; Mansfield from 300 Democratic to 50 Republican; Columbus from 900 Democratic to 600, on the city ticket, and the Council Republican; and in no instance has any city given as strong a Democratic vote as in October last. Municipal elections are always more or less affected by personal considerations, and are not, therefore, decisive politically; but in so far as they may be taken to indicate the drift of public sentiment in Ohio, they may safely be construed as showing that the Democracy is steadily losing the hold which it began to obtain in October, 1873.

THE strange death of Professor F. W. WALKER, of Brooklyn, the other day, from an overdose of fluid extract of conium, the hemlock whereby SOCRATES died, is exciting great interest in medical circles. It is a drug very seldom used, and in the account which the Professor dictated to his wife of his symptoms while under its influence, will be of marked benefit to science because so comparatively little is known of its workings. The resemblance between the manner of his death and that of SOCRATES and PHOCIAN, particularly the former, is rendered all the more striking from the fact that the great Greek drank the poison and spoke to his disciples up to the last moment, and that the dead electrician described the passing symptoms of his approaching end to his wife—the only known cases on record in which the victims conversed about themselves until death closed their lips. In this connection, the following passage relating to the death of SOCRATES, taken from MAHAFFY'S "Social Life in Greece," is of interest:

"The condemned, on the day of execution, was freed from his chains and allowed to have his family and friends present in his cell, as they had already been during the nights of his imprisonment. When the hour of death approached the jailor came in, and left the cup of poison with the victim, giving him directions how to take it, and merely adding that it must be done by a certain hour. He then retired and left the prisoner in his last moments to the care of his friends. They sat about him as life gradually ebbed away, and closed his eyes in peace."

A ST. LOUIS "Professor" objects to the use of the word "baddest" by the Chicago *Tribune*. In its issue of April 2d, speaking of the "freedom of the press" in Russia, that paper said: "The boldest, basest, baddest theories of socialism strike their roots deep and attain rank growth." Upon this our St. Louis Professor thus remarks:

"Now the *Tribune* generally employs strong and elegant language in its leaders, but the above, as a whole, is the worst, or *baddest*, English we ever saw, to be grammatically correct—without it is an occasional flight in the St. Louis *Republican*."

Why not "baddest" as well as "maddest" and "maddest?" Usage has made us more familiar with these two words than with the other; but that is all the difference between them. What, however, shall be said to the philologist who is shocked at "baddest," and yet uses "without" in the sense of "unless"—"without it is an occasional flight," &c. "Without" is badder than "baddest."

THERE has been a studied effort, on the part of the New York press, to make the disturbances in the mining regions of this State appear much worse than they really are. A letter from Harrisburg says:

"The newspaper reports about the parading of miners and other disturbances in the coal regions have not been confirmed by any intelligence received by the State authorities. No acts of violence have been reported to the Governor, nor has any call been made for troops since the issue of the Governor's proclamation on Saturday last, with the exception of a dispatch from Sheriff Kirkendall, of Luzerne county, on Sunday afternoon, to the effect that disorders in Luzerne county continue, and are at points so distant from each other that he was unable to keep the peace by means of the *posse comitatus*.

"Troops were at once placed at his disposal, which he has not found it necessary to use up to this time. No other information of any character whatever has been received by the Governor, and his inquiries fail to elicit any facts to show that any disturbances of an alarming nature exist.

General Siegfried telegraphs to-night that everything is perfectly quiet in Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties, and General Osborne, in reply to a request from the Governor, answers in regard to the Hazleton region, where there are some riotous manifestations about Jeddo and Eckley: 'I see no immediate reason for alarm.' These officers will be in command of the troops in their respective regions if their services are needed, and have been charged by the Governor to keep themselves constantly informed in regard to the situation therein."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

'Tis the first fly of summer,
Heard buzzing alone;
His beauteous companions
Will be here anon.

Let us have a clean sweep—of the city streets.

These are the days of the intellectual inspiration of tea.

Boston has a Sunday morning paper which is called the "*Evening Gazette*!"

Schools of lies about mines have been established at Sioux City and Cheyenne.

Governor Tilden's war paint seems to dry up and peel off as fast as he puts it on.

The Second General Reformed Episcopal Church Council will meet in Chicago early next month.

Give us, next, some orthoepic contests between the pronouncers, the words to be written on a blackboard.

The Khedive of Egypt has just established three judgeships in his capital to be held by English lawyers.

Give us now a dash of etymology, syntax or prosody. There has been something too much of this orthography.

France is prospering. This year's exports exhibit an increase of 12,000,000 francs over 1874, and exceed the figures of any former year.

The newest industry. A London "knocker-up and window tickler" advertises to wake heavy sleepers who wish to get up early.

A Vermont woman has invented a life-preserver, which is said to be superior to cork. It is made of birch bark, and covered with soluble glass.

The increase in the cultivation of beet root in Europe for the manufacture of sugar is said to be causing enormous losses to the cane sugar planters in Cuba.

The women of the land at this season of the year are important factors in the great commercial problem, since from their demands spring a vast variety of industries.

They have introduced lady hotel clerks in Kentucky with great success. The only disadvantage is that guests of the house do not get their letters as early as formerly.

Pullman, of car fame, has met the civil rights issue at the threshold. He has issued orders that colored men be given equal accommodations with whites for the same money.

A crystallized confession of folly. The Parisians are building a huge church at Montmartre, by subscription, in atonement for the sacrileges committed during the Commune.

At the International Telegraphic Congress, to meet in St. Petersburg soon, there will be considered the question of declaring all telegraph lines neutral during time of war.

Fashion's follies. In a suit lately brought by Emmanuel, the London jeweler, it was shown that he charged $20,000 for a necklace which was valued by a Paris jeweler at $7,500.

The prospects are that we may possibly have our streets freed from the rubbish and filth, which is at present filling the gutters and breeding malaria, about the middle of summer.

A learned archæologist at Port Said, Egypt, has just found a monumental stone to Thotmes III., under whose reign (1491 B. C.) the exodus of the Israelites is supposed to have taken place.

The Lumberman's Gazette does not take a hopeful view of the lumber trade this spring, and predicts a great falling off in the amount produced without any corresponding increase in prices.

It now turns out that the plan advocated by Garibaldi for improving the port of Rome was first suggested by the English explorer, the late Capt. Burton, who had it drawn up in detail some years ago.

The rebel iron-clad Merrimac is a tough customer for the wreckers to handle. For twelve years they have been exploding powder around her remains, and they are digging and blasting away at her still.

Misfortunes never come singly. Texas, which is cursed with a Bourbon government, is also undergoing a severe affliction in the shape of a gang of counterfeiters, who are flooding the State with bad money.

A remarkable Kentucky hen has just laid an egg which yet is not an egg, having no shell, white atone end the head of a chicken perfectly formed, and at the other end a tail, projects. In fact, it was laid a chicken.

The New Cardinal and the Constitution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see it stated that Archbishop McCloskey, of Baltimore, has been created a Cardinal by Pope Pio Nono, of Rome, which appointment carries with it the rank of prince of a foreign power in the temporal feature of the Pope's dual position as a temporal as well as a spiritual ruler; and if such be the case, can the new Cardinal accept this appointment consistently with his duty and fealty to the Government of the United States? Can he swear allegiance to his flag and accept rank under that of a foreign power? as such he must do if he should accept this new rank tendered to him by the Pope, since the Pope has never yet relinquished his claim to the temporal kingdom he had so long enjoyed in Italy.

What does the Constitution of the United States say in regard to this? Does it permit a citizen to accept title and rank from a foreign power? If not, how can the new Cardinal exercise the rights of citizenship, if he accepts the appointment?

INQUIRENDO.

[The Constitution provides that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person *holding any office of profit or trust* under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State." This prohibition, it will be seen, applies only to persons holding office under the United States; and, unless McCLOSKEY holds such an office, he does not come within the prohibition.—ED. COM.]

PERSONAL.

A letter passed through the Boston postoffice, Saturday, addressed as follows: "To Brigham Young, prophet, seer, revelator, third man from God, trustee-in-trust, President of the Bank of Deseret, chief of the Mountain Meadow massacre and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah."

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "Miss Mary Henbest, of Pennsylvania, better known as the 'Wandering Heiress,' has at last secured a guardian through the exertions of Dr. Parker. The 'Trust Company' will act as her guardian, and as such will qualify in a few days. The young lady will shortly be sent to school in this city."

Down East papers tell of a Maine swain who having invited his *inamorata* to go sleighing, got mad and quarreled with her after they started, merely because she'd kept him waiting three hours while she got ready, and finally wound up by ordering her out of the sleigh, and letting her walk home three miles through the snow.

There is great agitation in Griffin and Barnesville, Ga., owing to the fact that a Mrs. Wilkins, wife of a colored clergyman, entered the ladies' car of a railroad train at the first named place and rode to the last named place without being detected and turned into a cattle car. She was so nearly white that the conductor failed to recognize her as a "nigger wench." The local papers are in a terrible flurry over the affair.

An odd case has just come to light at Yokohama, Japan, which puts Consul General Van Buren in a bad light. A sailor of the United States man-of-war Lackawanna was brought up for trial for a second offense, for the first having been severely punished. In the course of the proceedings it came out that the man was English by birth, and the Consul immediately sent him for trial before the British Consul, utterly disregarding the sailor's claim as an American citizen. In the last named court he was duly tried and punished, to the amazement of all Americans in the place.

Some weeks ago it was announced that Lieutenant Colonel Grant, the President's son, intended to resign his commission in the army, for the purpose of entering upon the banking business in Washington with the nephew of Senator Sherman and the son of ex-Governor Cooke. It is now given out, upon good authority, that he has also formed a partnership with ex-Governor Shepherd in the real estate business, and in connection with him will begin in a short time the erection of a block of about forty houses on one of the new avenues.

Perhaps no better exemplification of the folly of young men seeking and accepting clerkships in Washington can be given than the sight of Mr. Hartley, the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Years ago he graduated head of his class at Yale College. A brilliant future was predicted for him. He went to Washington and entered upon the duties of a clerk, as he thought, temporarily. Unfortunately for him, he was too good a clerk for a long succession of Secretaries to wish to get rid of, and he has gone on in the same treadmill. He is a man of great integrity of character, but his face now is old, pale and thin. He is too advanced in years to ever make a change now, but will end his days at a salary of $2,500 a year.

STATE NEWS.

A Lancaster printer is the father of twenty-six children.

Danville thieves steal mourning crape from the doors of houses.

Brownsville has no cooper shop, and wants one badly.

W. H. Black, a prominent member of the Butler bar, died on the 1st inst.

Col. John Bradford, of Waynesburg, died on the 1st inst., aged sixty-seven years.

The woods in Lancaster county are full of blackbirds, some of the tall tree tops fairly bending under their weight.

Governor Hartranft has sufficiently recovered to be able to ride out. He has been confined to the house since March 19th.

A young lady in Bedford county caught a live swan the other day, which measured seven feet four inches from tip to tip of wings.

S. V. Harris, of the Osburn House, Rochester, has formed a copartnership with R. W. Barr, of hotel fame, in Buffalo, and will hereafter be mine host of the Reed House, at Erie.

George Mellington, of Phœnixville, fell down an embankment at Green Tree, and ran a sharp stick into his back, which entered the region of his stomach. He is now lying in a dangerous condition.

The late Hon. John Hickman left property amounting to nearly $80,000, mostly in Government bonds, which is divided equally among his children. Wm. Darlington, Esq., was appointed by the will executor.

Col. James Page, one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia bar, died on Tuesday, in his eighty-first year. He had filled many offices of trust during his lifetime, and was postmaster of Philadelphia under Jackson and Van Buren.

A rumor is current that J. Ross Thompson, Esq., a son of Judge Thompson, deceased, for many years a prominent member of the Erie bar, is about to relinquish his extensive practice for the purpose of entering the Episcopal ministry.

A fox of large size, known as "Bigfoot," was recently taken in Fayette county after a lively and exciting chase of many miles. He measured three feet ten inches in length and nineteen inches in height. "Bigfoot" was evidently a fox of skill in evading the hounds, and had been chased oftener than any other fox in the county.

Greenville National bank is the name adopted for the new organization formed to succeed the old banking house of Achre, Wick & Co., in Greenville, under the new national banking law. The following persons have been chosen as directors: Wm. Acher, John Keck, Hon. James Sheakley, Hon. Jas. A. Stranahan, John R. Packard, Marvin Leonard, ex-Sheriff Campbell, Andrew Burnett and T. F. Henlein.

The Greenville *Argus* says: P. S. Gibson, of Sandy Lake, was killed last Saturday morning while lowering the smoke stack on his saw mill, near that place. Mr. Gibson had ascended the stack to the heighth of twenty-seven feet, when he put a pin, put through the pole to prevent the slipping of a chain. In consequence of the giving way of a guy rope the pole fell. Mr. G. managed to keep on the upper side; but the pole struck upon a log and rebounded with such force as to drive the point of the pin into his head, entering near the eye and passing upward. He died within an hour afterwards.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: One week ago James Curran, of the Second ward, disappeared from the residence of his sister, where he boarded, and since that time his whereabouts has not been discovered. There is no doubt now but that he made his way to the river, and was drowned. If a body should be found any place below this it can easily be identified if it should be his remains, as the scar on his throat where he drew a razor across, while laboring under *delirium tremens*, will easily be noticed. He was crazed at the time he left his home, between five and six o'clock on Tuesday last, and if his remains are discovered it is to be hoped that the finder may communicate with his sister, who resides in this place.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

All the wool hat factories in Reading will suspend operations on the 17th inst.

Only four out of the thirteen blast furnaces in the Columbia, Pa., region are in blast.

A company has been organized in Cleveland, on a basis of $25,000 capital, for the manufacture of scales.

The cabinet manufacturing firms in Reading, Pa., make about $150,000 worth of household furniture annually.

The workshops of the Northern Central Railroad Company are to be removed from York, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.

The Woodsum & Tenny machine shops at Dayton, O., have been sold at private sale to the Finch Grain Drill Company for $65,000.

Last Thursday seventy-five tons of rails were turned out at the old rail mill in Bethlehem, Pa., in nine hours and fifteen minutes.

The Reading Pa., spice mills prepare for the market, annually, nearly forty tons of spices—pepper, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, alspice, mace, &c.

A vein of coal, over four feet thick, has been found on the land of Wm. Bache, on East Hill, Morris township, near Delmarine, Tioga county, Pa.

The Sprague Sash Weight Factory, at Youngstown, O., has a Colorado order for ten tons of their product, and other orders from several prominent points in the West.

The bolt works of Hotchkiss & Gaylord, Cleveland, have a daily capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 finished bolts daily. It has been about determined to largely increase the capacity.

Twenty safes per day is the present product of the Hall Company, Cincinnati. It is the intention of the company to soon increase the number of the employees and the amount of work.

All the employees in the machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Locust Point, Mount Clare, and all along the lines to Chicago, skilled and unskilled, were put to work on full time, or ten hours per day, on the 1st inst.

The Allentown, Pa., Iron Company now offer the puddlers $4 per ton, the old price, if they will resume work. There is a disposition on the part of the men, however, to demand a higher rate, as they claim that the price of iron has advanced. They struck against a reduction of the price to $3 80 per ton.

A few days since, the men working at the new eighteen-inch train of rolls in the Cleveland rolling mill, commenced work at the usual hour in the morning with four ordinary heating furnaces, and before night they had rolled the enormous quantity of 11,224 feet of steel rails, thirty-five pounds per yard—a feet of rolling rails never before accomplished by the same number of hands.

The Reading, Pa., *Times* says: A large deposit of iron ore has been discovered upon a tract of land in Albany township, at the foot of the Blue Mountain, belonging to the estate of George Merkle, deceased. A vein of excellent ore, six feet in thickness, has been uncovered, which it is supposed will be found to increase in thickness, upon further development. A number of laborers are engaged in opening the mine, and it is the intention of the owners to prosecute vigorous operations, if the present favorable indications are continued.

The Danville, Pa., *American* says: The difficulty or differences between the men and employers at the Pennsylvania Iron Works seems to have been amicably settled and we hear the gratififying news that work will be resumed at an early day. The terms agreed upon grant to the men a regular scale of wages, based upon an average price paid at three other mills. This is just what the men asked, and it seems to be fair to both men and employers, and we are surprised that an earlier agreement was not effected.

The Greenville, Pa., *Argus* of the 3d inst. says: The striking coal miners down the valley manifest a determination to keep the "black sheep" out of the valley mines. Poor men who choose to obey the laws of necessity in preference to the laws of the Miners' Union are threatened with violence every day. During the first of the week there was a rumor to the effect that the valley miners would go over and compel the Pardoe miners to come out, but General Huidekoper, who is a director in the latter named mines, telegraphed for ammunition, and proposes to allow a company or two of the militia to try their hand down that way in case of mining troubles.

The Allentown, Pa., *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says: The affairs of the Glen rolling mill have at last taken a decided shape, a United States Deputy Marshal having taken possession of the property yesterday. The Glen Rolling Mill Company was established about three years ago, with a capital of $150,000. Of this amount, twenty per cent. was assessed immediately, thirty per cent. in eighteen months and the balance was to be paid from profits and dividends. The second assessment was never made, and the company struggled along until last December, when operations were suspended. The outstanding debts of the company foot up to a large sum, and it is said that none of their iron and coal was ever paid for. A meeting of the creditors is now in order, and will probably soon be held, and the stockholders called upon for the balance of the assessments.

The Great Tribunal.

Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its favorable verdict long ago stamped Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the leading invigorant and alterative of the age, and the truthfulness of that decision is constantly receiving fresh corroboration in the shape of results, the most complete and satisfactory, accomplished in our very midst. Tribute to its efficacy as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, nervous complaints, sleeplessness, general debility, rheumatism and kidney disorders pours in from every quarter; physicians emphatically commend it as a remedy for the most inorganic maladies, and the press indorses the dictum of the profession. Thus the popularity of the reigning tonic-stimulant of America is constantly widening, despite the invectives fulminated against spirituous preparations by the vendors of mock temperance bitters, which the public some time since discovered to be fermented rubbish, and the sales of which are rapidly on the wane.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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J. H. BUCHLON,
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Imports direct the FINEST GOODS and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLENBRING is with this House.
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B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of THE CITIZENS' OIL REFINING COMPANY, Bankrupt, No. 2344 in Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice, that a meeting of the creditors of said The Citizens' Oil Refining Company, Bankrupt, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said The Citizens' Oil Refining Company, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and whether, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings, and that creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.
SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE — WHEREAS, LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of Mrs. MARY J. WARD, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make the same known, without delay, to
S. SEVERANCE, Executor,
No. 33 Water street.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1875. F

1875. April. 1875.
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade,
JUST RECEIVED AT
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SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
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The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
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166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents. MWF*

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Notice to Market Gardeners.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, viz: WILSON ALBANY, CHAS. DOWNING and DOWNERS' KENTUCKY in large quantities at low rates.
MONARCH OF THE WEST, the largest and best in cultivation. Price, 50c per dozen; $3 00 per 100.
Orders mailed to Pittsburgh promptly shipped by Railroads or River.
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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.
Attractive Display
TO-DAY OF
Medium and Finest Qualities
OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.
These Goods are unsurpassed for Good Value in any city in the Union.
All-Wool Black Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 85c, $1 00 and upward.
Most Decided Bargains offered at all the Prices named.
New Dress Silks.
Bargains in Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $1 50.
Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Grey and Black Striped Silks.
New Black and White Striped Silks.
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Everything New and Desirable in
Plain Suitings and Dress Goods.
Plaid Suitings and Dress Goods.
Diagonals, Serges and Stripes.
Mourning Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS,
GREAT VARIETY.
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
From 10c to 25c per yard.
Ladies' New Spring Suits!
Latest Styles, of All Materials, Made Up in Best Manner.
NEW JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
MOURNING SHAWLS.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

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APRIL 1, 1875.
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NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
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New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
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OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ETC., &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, T

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose

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A. GARRISON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS, Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS, ROTARY SQUEEZERS, Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings, Of Every Description.

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, Blast Furnace Engines, PLAIN AND GROOVED CHILLED ROLLS, SHEARS AND PUNCHES, NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns, Ore Pulverizers Of Improved Construction.

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay. Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

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THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD HAS TWO HUNDRED TONS OF OLD CAR WHEELS TO SELL FOR CASH. Offers may be addressed to J. NEWELL, Auditor, DETROIT, MICH.

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The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion. Second—Economy in Space and Fuel. Third—Durability of Material. Fourth—Convenience of access to every part. Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace. Connections and Form of Construction. Sixth—Facility for Cleaning. Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leakage. Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the use of tubes and large returns.

The Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal duty, as required.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are Lap-welded, the flexible incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing scale and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the Improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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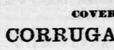

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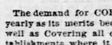

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B. K. Jamison & Co., BANKERS, N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila. Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities. Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates. Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, 1875.

It is a matter of no little astonishment to those accustomed to look beneath the surface of things, that there is at present, in Pittsburgh, manifested so feeble a disposition towards embarking in fresh enterprises. History, as we all know, repeats itself, and it may not be amiss in this place to point out an example or two, which, carefully considered, may be rendered advantageous at this day.

Just after the panic of 1857, one of the most prominent and wealthy iron merchants of this city at the time made his first venture in the iron business. Previously he had been in the merchandising line and had accumulated a small capital, which he then invested with a concern having a good trade but seriously embarrassed. His partners had no thorough knowledge of the business, which, combined with his capital and their united efforts, gave the firm an impetus towards prosperity which no subsequent "panic" or "hard times" has been sufficient to either overthrow or indeed to materially lessen. Another instance we recall in the dry goods line. In this, the gentleman did not connect himself with any others, but siezing the opportunity when low rents could be secured, he took a long lease of one of the best locations in the city and stocked it with all the goods he could either buy for cash or upon legitimate credit. The reaction was not long in taking place. For a year, he says, he barely kept his head above water, but then ensued a profitable and extended season of trade, which laid the foundation for what is to-day a very comfortable fortune.

These, we can say to our readers, are not fancy pictures, but drawn from the pages of experience, and might now serve as useful texts for guidance to some of our young men of Pittsburgh.

We hear daily of parties seeking what are known as secure investments and quietly lying back, taking the interest on their capital, when if they were doing their entire duty, both to themselves and to the community, they would be engaged in active trade, benefitting not only their own fortunes but also those of their neighbors and dependents.

A careful man could with difficulty find a more auspicious tune in which to launch forth new mercantile endeavors. It is not necessary to wait until some firm breaks up in order to buy their mill or their works or their store at a sacrifice, but opportunities are offering by firms in need of some small additions to their working capital, which may not present themselves again in the next decade. No better or more lucrative use could be made of money than to embrace some of these opportunities, many of which we feel assured will be found golden ones in their results.

—Our supply of money appears to remain without material change. The volume of paper upon the street is small, and as a rule not of the highest class, though occasionally a good name is seen, which apparently owes its presence more to some technical defect rendering it unsaleable to the banks, than to any scarcity of money in the regular channels.

Some inquiry for bank stocks has been noted to-day, but it is principally in the direction of the "old-timers."

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, April 7, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The temper of the market as it closes yesterday prepared every one for lower rates this morning, but in addition to this particulars concerning the loss of nearly $200,000 in Japan office of Pacific Mail caused a very active selling movement in this stock, as it naturally affected the entire list. It was soon discovered, however, that the large sales of this company on Monday had "shaken out" almost all the small holders and that the stock had gone into strong hands, consequently a quick reaction of 1¾ per cent. followed.

As far as we can learn the Panama Company is only isolating that the combination lately formed in the interest of the Pacific roads shall not operate to its great disadvantage as it necessarily would. Our impression is that all parties concerned cannot afford to have any rupture with Panama, and that some amicable arrangement will be arrived at—indeed at the meeting of Pacific Mail directors to-day a committee was appointed to confer with a view of closing up existing difficulties very shortly.

We have heretofore referred to the increasing business in miscellaneous stocks, particularly in Allentown, Delaware Water Gap and Quincy. To-day this stock has been very active, showing at the close an improvement of full 3 per cent. over the opening price, and is closing strong to the close. With the market in a normal condition this would seriously affect Western Union, but thus far it has had no effect upon it.

Erie was strong during the afternoon, with a large demand supposed to be for European account and probably to cover some of the short interest lately established there.

From our standpoint we believe that it is still a bull market, and that stocks are a good purchase at every concession in prices.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	56¾	
Reading, sales	39½	
United Co's of N. Jersey	139	131
Oil Creek, sales	97½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	63	
Allegheny Valley	93	
Central Trans. Co., sales	43½	
Empire Trans. Co., ex, div	52¾	
P., C. and St. Louis m. b	76	79½

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 8, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122		122			122
5-20's, 1867	117½		117½			117½
5-20's, 1865	121		121			121
5-20's, 1865, new	121		121			121
5-20's, 1865, new	121		121			121
10-40's, coupons	115¾		115¾			115½
Currency 6's, reg	115		115			115
New 5's, reg	115		115			115
Pacific Mail	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver				20		
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	48¾	
Panama	123		118		118	
Adams Express	100		100		101	
Wells, Fargo & Co's	101		101		101	
American Express	64		64		64½	
United States	77		77		77	
New York Central	102		102		103	
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	74		74		74	
Michigan Southern	74¾		74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	101		101		101	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	92¼		92		92	
Chicago & North'w'n	45¾		45¾	45¾	45¾	
Do preferred	58		58		58	58
Rock Island	99½		99½		99½	
St. Paul, common	39½		39½	39½	38¾	39½
St. Paul preferred	58		58		58¾	
Wabash, common	16		15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Fort Wayne	96½		96½		96½	
Ohio & Mississippi	29		29		29¼	29¼
Union Pacific	70¾		70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Harlem	130		128		130	
Hannibal & St. Jos	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
Iron Mountain	15					11¾
Terre H. & R.	6½		6½		6½	
Tennessee, old			67			
Tennessee, new			69			
South Carolinas, Act			31			
South Carolinas, July			31½			
Missouri 6's						

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

There was an active trade in nearly all branches of merchandise to-day. The brisk ness of business at present, together with the rumors of the intended resumption of the iron mills had induced many to hope for a still further increase of trade. The fact that the iron manufacturers have voted to stand firmly on their original proposition, makes it tolerably certain that the volume of trade will not increase beyond what it is at present. The range of values to-day was steady, corn and oats both being excited and higher. Provisions were firm. Produce, groceries and general merchandise did a good business at firm prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce coming over our lines are as follows:

Flour, bbls	541	Apples, bbls	33
Cheese, bxs	25	Corn, bush	900
Barley, bush	2,375	Oats, bushels	8,800
Butter, pkgs	78	Bacon, tes	5,000
Potatoes, bus	3,098	Hay, bales	200

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

FLOUR—Receipts are nominally unchanged. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ —; No. 1 amber wheat do $7 50 @ —; No. 1 red wheat do $6 50 @ —; in sacks 20c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; Wisconsin $5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 00; rye flour $5 25@6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-raising flour, in 5 pound packages, $7 25 @ dozen; packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Market dull and with a large stock; prices are nominal. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; loose, do $20 00@21 00; clover hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2; mixed do is quoted at $20 00@20 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is easier. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues dull and depressed. We quote choice at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; prime at $2@2 50; common to medium dull at $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 12c@13c ₱ gallon, in kegs; for prime; 15c@18c for common.

BEANS—Receipts are very liberal, and the market is lower, though not quotably changed in prices. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00; mixed do $1 80@1 90; mixed do fair to good $1 50@1 80.

BUTTER—Market weak. We quote prime to choice at 21@22c, with the bulk of the sales at 21@23c for prime; 15@19c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are quoted at 33@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined to jobbing parcels at prices. Prices are steady at 10½@12c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 13½@15c; Sweitzer 17@19c. Receipts for the week, 350 boxes. The feeling is a little firmer, but prices are unchanged.

EGGS—There was a fair market with a light supply. We quote at 24@25c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 ₱ barrel.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote apples at 5½@6c for evaporated; 3½@4c for sliced; 2½@3c for quartered; 65@70c in a jobbing way. No. 2, 2½@3c, as to quality.

PEACHES—Are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 ₱ gallon; in 5 gallon kegs at $1 25. The demand for maple sweets is not large, and the market weak.

POTATOES—Receipts are large and there is a downward tendency to prices. We quote from store at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bush. Small quantities Peerless at 65@70 in other grades. Sweet potatoes are quoted at $6@6 50 ₱ barrel; $1 75 ₱ bush for peachblows; $1 60@1 65 for Peerless.

POULTRY—There is little doing and prices are nominal. Quotations at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

RAISINS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 12½@13c; dried peaches, halves and quarters, quoted at 8@9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 20@22c ₱ lb for clover comb; 18@20c for extracted. Dried cherries and pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is moderately active; quotable at $6 00@7 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed dull at $2 00@2 25 in round lots; $2 75@3 00 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is coming; quotable nominally at $1 60@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2 00; Hungarian do $1 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 12½c ₱ gallon for pure cider; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

The movement of merchandise in the grocery trade to-day was liberal, with a fair market feature to note. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10c
Choice Rio	22c	Standard A	10c
Prime Rio	21c	Standard extra C	10c
Good Rio	20c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	35 c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.			
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Imperial	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N. O	70c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prime	60c
Japan	50@$1 00	Good	55c
Oolong	25@	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25@	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carolina	8@8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	10½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	35 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 25
Cassia	20@21c	Loose Muscatels	2 75
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	10@12½c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, ₱ bx	$1 50
Staerine	15 c	Babbitt's	6 00
Soda.		Cal'y Co's	7 c
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	8c		

IPTTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

"No change in the situation" is the cry to-day. True; there has been quite an increase of stock since our last report, but much of it has neither designed nor adapted to this market—in a word was through shipments, and it may not be out of place to state that a leading purchaser for the Eastern markets, residing East Liberty, informs us that of late he has made his purchases of hogs in the West and shipped them directly through to the East. This, of course, reduces the volume of sales here to the extent of his ventures.

The usual plausible reason assigned for the scarcity of stock, and the disinclination to purchase are that raisers and feeders of live stock are now too busily engaged in shearing sheep and preparing the ground for their spring crops to attend to the shipping of stock to market, particularly when they have no certainty of "getting their money back." There is another, and a very plausable reason assigned, which is that the numbers of idle, penniless men are so great that the consumption of meats has largely fallen off, nor is the lookout for the immediate future a very cheerful one.

With a few unimportant changes, we reproduce our figures of yesterday, which will be found substantially correct:

CATTLE.

Choice 1,400 ₱ steers	$6 87@7 15
Choice 1,300 ₱ steers	6 60@6 75
Choice 1,200 ₱ steers	6 12½@6 37½
Choice 1,100 ₱ steers	5 75@5 85
Choice 1,000 ₱ steers	5 37½@5 45

HOGS

Extra Philadelphias	$ 5 50
Good Philadelphias	5 00@5 10
Heavy Yorkers	5 00
Light Yorkers	7 75@7 90

SHEEP.

Good wool, 100 to 110 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Fair wool, 90 to 95 lbs	6 00@6 50
Common wool, 70 to 75 lbs	5 50@5 75
Clipped, 95 to 100 lbs	5 75@6 05
Clipped, 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 75

HOP MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 7.—Hops are dull. Brewers buy only in small lots for actual needs, and holders in some cases disposed to press sales. The receipts have been larger than usual, the past week, with no exports. There is, however, no large stock here, and a moderately increased demand would soon exhaust our market. We quote:

New York's	30@38c
Other growths	25@30c
Yearlings and olds	20@25c
Californias	30@40c

—*Press.*

NEW YORK.

April 7.—There is no quotable change in the market for new; there is more inquiry for old but the stock is very small, and held above the views of buyers; the sales embrace about 200 bales new at 30@43c.

	1875.	1874.
Export from New York, from January 1 to March 31, bales	2,606	72

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1 30@1 35; No. 1, $1 27@1 28; amber $1 17. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed 37c. Oats quiet; white Western 67@6c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 8, 1875.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magcal., ₱ lb	60 @ 1 00
Acetic	12 @ 13	Carb	30 @ 35
Citric	1 85 @ 1 40	Manna S. F	90 @ 1 00
Oxalic	22 @ 24	Morph sul	2 70 @ 3 00
Sulphuric	3½@ 4½	Mur	1 85 @ 2 00
Tartaric	60 @ 65	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 25 @ 2 40	Anise	1 90 @ 1 95
Aloes.		Bergamot	@ 8 50
Cape	16 @ 20	Castor	1 70 @ 1 75
Socot	75 @ 80	Cinnamon	2 00 @ 2 25
Am Carb	22 @ 25	Cloves	3 75 @ 4 00
Aquia	8 @ 12	Cod liv, gal	1 00 @ 1 05
Annotto	50 @ 60	Croton	1 75 @ 2 00
Ashes.		Linseed, gal	80 @ 85
Soda	4 @ 5	Neats F, gal	90 @ 95
Pot	5c @ 1 00	Olive	2 25 @ 3 00
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 3 00	Peppermint	5 50 @ 6 00
Bark.		—pints, doz	3 35 @ 3 40
Casia	35 @ 38	Origan	1 75 @ 2 00
Cinch red	1 20 @ 1 30	Pepper	1 @ 1 10
—pale	70 @ 80	Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 10
—com	20 @ 40	Sassafras	90 @ 1 00
Black Lead.		Spearm	1 00 @ 1 05
American	8 @ 9	Tanner	85 @ 90
Siad Ind	10 @ 12	Thyme	1 @ 1 10
German	6 @ 8	Wint'g	8 @ 8 75
Blue mass	80 @ 90	Opium	6 50 @ 6 75
Blue vitr, ₱	13 @ 14	Paints	2 @ 2 50
Borax ref	20 @ 25	Phosphorus	40 @ 45
Brim roll, ₱	4 @ 5½	*Potass, ₱*	
Bleach'g pow	2½@ 3	Bichrom	21 @ 26
Calomel	1 70 @ 1 80	Chlorate	34 @ 40
—English	2 @ 2 50	Cyanide	65 @ 70
Camp ref, ₱	85 @ 90	Prussiate	30 @ 35
Canthar'd	1 80 @ 2 00	Iodin sulp	2 35 @ 2 40
Cham Germ	60 @ 65	Rosin	4 50 @ 5 50
—Roman	75 @ 80	*Roots.*	
Chlorof'm, ₱	1 20 @ 1 30	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cloves	50 @ 55	Ginger	18 @ 20
Cop sulp	6 @ 6½	Jalap	75 @ 80
Corp'ce, ress	5 25 @ 7 75	Ipec pow	2 85 @ 3 00
Copperas	2½@ 3	Rhubarb	1 00 @ 1 25
Cr'm Tar	45 @ 50	Sarsaparilla	60 @ 70
Cubebs	25 @ 30	Senna	50 @ 60
Cudbear	25 @ 30	Sarsa Hon	60 @ 65
Dover's Pow	1 75 @ 2 00	Valer pow	1 00 @ 1 10
Epsom	4½@ 5	Valeri Eng	38 @ 40
Ergot	60 @ 65	—Germ	30 @ 35
Ext Logwd	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammon	14 @ 16
—Hæmatox	13 @ 14	Soda bi-carb	4½@ 5
Et Nit sup	46 @ 50	Salæratus	2½@ 3
—sulph	50 @ 55	*Seeds.*	
Ext Logwd	12 @ 12½	Anise	20 @ 25
—Hæmatox	13 @ 14	Canary	14½@ 15
Galls Aleppo	20 @ 25	Hemp	5½@ 6
—Gren	15 @ 20	Cardamom	1 60 @ 2 00
Arabic sift	18 @ 35	Mustard, ₱	8 @ 10
—Whitish	45 @ 65	Senna Alex	17 @ 20
Myrrh'T'kh	50 @ 62	—Elim	17 @ 22
Shellac	25 @ 30	*Sodas.*	
Trag s'rtah	25 @ 35	Bi Carb	5½@ 6½
—Flakes	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast	12½@ 13
Hoffm's Ano	1 50 @ 1 75	—Cast wh	18 @ 21
Indian Hemp	35 @ 40	Sal Soda	2 @ 2½
Ipecac'n'a	1 10 @ 1 25	Turn spegal	41 @ 50
Iodine fresh	5 25 @ 5 50	*Varnish.*	
Jalap Pulv	75 @ 80	Coach, gal	1 25 @ 2 00
Logwood, ₱	2½@ 3½	Japan	85 @ 1 20
Mace	1 45 @ 1 50	Turpentine, gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder	14 @ 15	Ven Red	2½@ 3

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.134	47	85	...	Calm.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.957	81	22	...W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	29.913	55	53	...	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.974 Highest thermom. 81
Mean thermometer. 64.5 Lowest thermom.. 45

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 13th. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

County Officers' Receipts.

The county officers have reported their receipts for the month of March, to Controller Warner, as follows: Sheriff, $3,617 74; Register, $386 25; Prothonotary, $2,721 45; Clerk of Orphans' Court, $204 50; Coroner, $99 75; District Attorney, $76 50.

Highway Robbery.

Wm. Faas was arrested on Penn avenue about ten o'clock last night, upon the accusation of a man named McCormick, who stated that Faas had robbed him of fifteen dollars. A pair of new boots, two new shirts and $7 50 in cash were found on the prisoner. He, together with his accuser, were locked up, the latter for drunkenness.

Fined for Contempt.

James Pratt and Patrick Kelly, the recusant witnesses in the Johnny Newell gambling case, were brought before Judge Ewing, yesterday, and each was fined $25 and costs. Elijah Hall, another of the witnesses who had been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, but failed, was picked up yesterday, and fined $10 and costs for contempt. They were all required to enter bail for their appearance as witnesses when called on. A true bill was found against Newell yesterday, and his trial will come off at the present term.

The Newell Gambling Case.

John Newell, against whom the prosecution for gambling was renewed, was brought before Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning for a hearing. John Coyle, Esq., attorney, asked a postponement of the case but it was refused. Mr. Webb Campbell was called on the part of the prosecution, but before he had given any testimony, the defendant announced that he didn't want a hearing. He consequently entered bail in $2,000 for his appearance at the present term of court. The information was returned immediately, and a true bill was found, as stated elsewhere. The trial will likely take place soon.

Man Shot in a Bad House.

About eleven o'clock last night, Lieut. Johnston arrested a man named H. D. Fox, at the notorious den of prostitution on First avenue, kept by Mrs. May, and lodged him in the Central Station. Fox, it seems, fired off a pistol in the house, the ball striking and slightly wounding in the shoulder a man who went there with him. It is stated that Fox, during a visit to the house several weeks ago, became acquainted with one of the inmates, and last night he went there with the avowed intention of shooting the person who had offended him. In accordance with which he was engaged in endeavoring to carry out his threat, his friend received the bullet. The case will be looked into today.

A Nuisance on Bluff Street.

The Board of Health has discovered a number of dead hogs upon the premises on Bluff street belonging to the Forbes district school board. The Health Officer proposes to mulct the school board into the cost of removal, two dollars for each hog, and there is a protest threat. The school board does not own any hogs, and they think it rather hard to compel people to place the dead bodies of such animals upon their property. It is strongly suspected that some of those who complain of the nuisance are guilty of it, but wish to saddle the cost upon the ward in which they reside. Residents in the vicinity have been allowed to use the lots without charge, but they have been warned off and will hereafter be prosecuted.

Death of a Patriarch.

Mr. George Mashey, of the Opera House Saloon, has received intelligence of the death of a relative, near Edinburgh, Scotland, which is announced in a Scottish paper as follows:

"The late Mr. Archibald Macdonald, whose obituary notice appeared in our last week's columns, was possessed of intelligence far above the ordinary workingman. During his long and laborious life he never missed a day's work he knew him. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church here, in the affairs of which, under the ministry of Dr. Lorimer, he was wont to take a deep interest. His descendants comprise eleven children, sixty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. His demise is deeply regretted by friends and acquaintances."

The deceased was the father of Mr. James Macdonald, father-in-law of Mr. Mashey, who is the father of the three great-grandchildren mentioned above.

Test of the Columbia Oil Burner.

The "Columbia Oil Burner Company" have placed their burners in the works of Messrs. Cunningham & Ihmsen, South Side, and on Wednesday the fire was started and the furnace heated for running through the day's flattening oven. At 6½ P. M. the men commenced work, and put through seventy-five cylinders of glass by 10½ o'clock P. M. Upwards of fifty persons visited the works during the day and evening, and all of them left, feeling perfectly satisfied that the "machine" was a perfect success. There was no breakage in the glass, and it is rendered more uniform and much cleaner in surface, being entirely free from the former objections, that of smoke and dirt. Mr. Ihmsen, superintendent of the works, Joseph Mohler, and many practical glassmen, speak in the highest terms of the working and result of yesterday's trial in the flattening house, and all agree that it will be only a matter of time when "Burner" is now in practical use under boilers and in glass houses, and will be, as soon as they can be introduced in addition in the other works of at least two of our manufacturing firms in this city. The manufacturers generally have written letters recommending the Columbia oil burner, which can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Company. The fittings and setting up of the machine were done by Thomas Hay, a practical man in the employ of the company. Any information in regard to the "Oil Burner" can be obtained at the office of the company, No. 75 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Deluge, or Paradise Lost," had its fifth representation in this city last evening, before a large and appreciative audience. The play now runs evenly, and of course gives more perfect satisfaction. The Kiralfys, the Faust family and the Opera House company all do their parts excellently. "The Deluge" again to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Those who enjoy a first-class variety performance should visit Trimble's the present week. No better company can be seen at any New York theater. Mrs. Ware has sung every evening this week, and her popularity is increasing. Cool Burgess' sketches are great features of the performance, while Logrenia gives a series of sleight of hand tricks that are well worth seeing. There are many other performers worthy of mention, did space permit.

Academy of Music.

At the Academy of Music this evening, Grau & Chizzola's Parisian opera bouffe company will make their first appearance in this city, producing Lecocq's new opera, never before sung here, called "Girofle and Girofla." The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday says of the performance:

"The latest production of opera bouffe was given at the Academy of Music last night, to an audience that was as large as could have been wished, and as could have been anticipated from the merits of the performance. Girofle-Girofla is a most melodious and tuneful opera, and it will not shock any one's modesty, and it is sparkling and comical enough to heartily amuse. The story is pleasant, the music is gay, and occasionally of even a deeper quality, and both the acting and singing are smooth and good. The double character of the Twin sisters, Girofle and Girofla, is rendered by Mdlle. Geoffroy, who is an intelligent linguist as well as an artist of the best bouffe school. The other prominent parts were ably performed by Mdlle. Minelli, Mdlle. Valnere and Messrs. M. De Quercy. There will be a matinee this afternoon."

Seats can be had at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Masonic Hall.

The always popular Blind Tom, whose wonderful piano playing has delighted thousands of our citizens in days gone by, will give his first concert, the present season, at Masonic Hall to-night. Tom is a musical prodigy, and those who have never heard him should, by all means, avail themselves of the present opportunity to do so. Seats for sale at Sheib's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

Carncross & Dixey.

The favorite minstrel organization headed by the gentleman named above, will play for one week at Library Hall, beginning on Monday evening next. They are always certain of a hearty welcome and crowded houses in this city.

The box sheet will be opened at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, this morning, when seats may be secured for any or all nights.

FIRE NEAR WILKINSBURG.

Alleged Incendiarism—Dwelling and Contents Burned.

Shortly before twelve o'clock Wednesday night, fire was discovered in the two story frame dwelling house of Mrs. Lisetta Wingenroth, wife of Wm. Wingenroth, situated on the pike, about quarter of a mile east of Wilkinsburg. The house and contents were entirely consumed. The building was insured for $1,400, the furniture for $400, which will cover the loss. The family are absent from home, visiting friends up the Monongahela river; and as there was no fire in the house, its destruction could not have been accidental. A stable belonging to the same lady was fired on the night of the 17th of September, and burned to the ground, involving a loss of $300, it was thought at that time that the stable had been fired by tramps, two being noticed near the premises at the time, just before the fire was discovered, but the impression of the owner is inclined to believe that the incendiary or incendiaries are somebody closer at home than tramps. Marshal Livingston will investigate the matter.

THE PUDDLERS.

The Question of Resumption—Meeting of the Iron Association—The Lock-out to Continue.

The fact that Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co., proprietors of the Keystone mill, had found it necessary to accede to the terms of the boilers and resume the puddling of their furnaces, created the impression with a good many people that the end of the lock-out was near. This is a serious mistake, as is shown by the action of the Iron Association yesterday. A resolution was adopted, almost unanimously, in favor of continue the lock-out unless the puddlers accept $4 50 per ton. It is proper to state that Messrs. Glass, Neely & Co. had special orders which it was necessary for them to fill, and that the association offered no objection to them doing the best they could under the circumstances.

The resumption by this firm has no more bearing against the iron manufacturers than had the fact of a number of puddlers going to work at the reduction against the strikers.

THE OIL INTEREST.

The Ghost of the South Improvement Company.

An Alleged New Petroleum Combination.

SERIOUS MISSTATEMENTS CORRECTED

WHAT THE REFINERS PROPOSE DOING.

The New York *Shipping List* of Wednesday contains the following article:

A NEW PETROLEUM COMBINATION.

Reference has lately been made in our review to a new combination in process of formation to regulate and control the price of petroleum. This combination is substantially the old South Improvement Company *redivivus*. The originators of that concern have never lost sight of the advantages which they had hoped to derive from it, but have gone on steadily and secretly securing interests, to be combined, eventually, for the benefit of what has generally been considered a defunct organization. They did their best to help bring disaster upon the producers by encouraging a large production, and after the producers had become discouraged and exhausted, they leased and bought all the lands they could reach that showed any promise of yielding oil. Then they commenced with the refiners, "bearing" *their* product, and by their various reports and operations making the prospect for a remunerative business appear as gloomy as possible. Then they leased and bought all the refineries they could—paying some for not running and others to run on margins—providing them with crude and taking the refined, with clauses in their contracts which gave them the option of keeping them fully or partly in operation or shutting them up altogether. Those who were not ready to sell, or lease to, or make "running arrangements" with them, they tried to "take in" on the same (nominal) basis as themselves. It is a fair estimate to say that thus farthey have succeeded in securing about three-quarters of the refining capacity of the country. So far as New York is concerned, all the large refiners, with the exception of two, are promoters of the combination, and with one of those they have made a "running arrangement" at a price which,any other year, would have been considered ruinously low; and they are now making desperate efforts to capture the other one. The few small ones that are still outside, they try by turns to flatter and frighten into their toils—now promising large profits as the result, and again hinting that unless they "come in" they may get "frozen out" by the combinations system of drawbacks which they intimate will be paid to the combination on their freights from the oil region. They claim that when they are once in actual working order and have become master of the shippers of oil, that the several trunk lines to the interior will be glad to accept such terms for transportation as they choose to present.

It is asserted—and reasonably—that P. H. Watson, *quondam* President of the Erie Railway, and one of the originators of the South Improvement Company, is also one of the chief instigators of this combination. As he has no interest in oil lands or refineries, the sole inspiration for the active good will which he has extended to the present movement must come from the hold which he had on that company.

It is stated that the refiners, who have already or shall become a part of the new organization, are to pay into a general fund one-half cent per gallon on whatever they may buy their proportion of the refining capacity, nominally as a guarantee of good faith, but actually as a pool for expenses in purchasing other refineries, paying officers, and meeting such other expenses as the chiefs of the ring may demand. Should anything be left out of the "pool" money, it is to be divided at the expiration of a certain time *pro rata*. Should the fund meet with the customary fate of such transactions, the majority of the refiners might wake up some day to the fact that they had made permanent investments.

Should the organization succeed in carrying their point, which is to make the margin larger between crude and refined, it will be easy for the managers to so manipulate the general interests as to keep the mass of the members poor and dependent; and should it not succeed, which is the usual fate of such organizations, the large number of the refiners would find themselves, after the explosion, in a worse condition than when they made the venture. We do not say, of course, that refining can now be a prosperous condition. We judge, from all that we can learn, that they are not—that their profits are not proportionately equal to their risks and investments, but we do not believe that a gigantic organization—however promising it may appear at the inception—will pull them through their troubles. Such combinations have always discouraged and paralyzed to commerce, and we do not believe that a miracle will come to the aid of this one.

WHAT A LEADING PAPER SAYS.

The above article was submitted, by one of our reporters, to a leading refiner of this city, who, on perusing it, remarked that some of the assertions were entirely erroneous; others he knew nothing whatever about, and there was some foundation for one or two of the statements. The article was commented upon, and the following are the views and remarks of the interview may be thus stated:

First, There has been no combination, nor any attempt to combine, for the purpose of controlling the price of oil. The refiners have been trying to establish an organization whereby they may control the production of refined oil. It is well known that the refiners have not been making a living profit, for a year or more, owing to the immensity of the competition, and pressure upon over production. Pittsburgh alone has refining capacity sufficient to supply the entire demand of the country, and when the capacity of Cleveland, Philadelphia and other points is added, it is not to be considered that the business is largely overdone. Hence it is that some plan for limiting the production and thereby increasing profits. The project, however, contemplates no interference with either the buying or selling prices of oil. Every person is to be left free to buy or sell at his own terms. As to the South Improvement Company, that has been regarded as a defunct concern ever since its charter was annulled. It is hardly, indeed, to understand how it could be gaivanized into life.

Secondly, There is no truth in the statement that the refiners ever made any attempt to encourage over-production on the part of the producers. The supply was entirely in the hands of the producers themselves.

Thirdly, The South Improvement Company never owned a refinery, and never bought or sold a gallon of oil. It has never had a meeting since the charter was annulled. In fact, the organization has no existence.

Fourthly, A leading refiner in East has made a contract with one of our smallest refiners to supply him with crude and take refined, paying ten cents per barrel manufacturing.

Fifthly, As to drawback, there can be no such thing, as there are no rates of freight to such shipper. The allegations about "frightening" and "freezing out" the small concerns are simply absurd.

Sixthly, As to Mr. Watson being "one of the chief instigators of this combination," it is enough to say that, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, not a single refiner has had any conference with him for a number of months for several years past.

Seventhly, There is no plan contemplated or suggested for buying up refineries, and no intention to raise a fund for that purpose.

Eighthly, It is true that the refiners desire to make a larger margin between crude and refined; and this must be done if the business is ever to become remunerative. The statement that the managers could "so manipulate the general interests as to keep the mass of the members poor and dependent," etc., is characterized as absurd.

Taking the whole article throughout, there is a great deal of chaff in which are found a few stray grains of truth.

WHAT THE REFINERS PROPOSE TO DO.

One of the plans talked of here, is to gauge every refinery and allot to each a percentage upon its capacity, so as to cut down the production to correspond more nearly with the demand. The percentage of all the rennin centers could be ascertained and allotted in the same way. The effect of this would be to keep the supply but slightly in excess of the demand, and to avoid overstocking the market. Should any refiner, however, manufacture a greater percentage than his allotment, he would be required to pay his half a cent per gallon on all which he refined, and could only draw out of the pool, in dividends, his *pro rata* based upon his allotment. To this a dozen or more refiners might exceed their aggregate allotment by say three hundred barrels per week, while another refiner, entitled to run five hundred barrels per week, might let his works remain idle, and be satisfied with his draft upon his dividends upon his allotment. In other words, if one man ran more than his legitimate capacity, he would be made to pay upon that excess for the benefit of the others. As we have stated, this is one of the plans suggested, but as yet nothing definite has been accomplished. There is to be no fund for expenses, or for purchasing refineries, the sole aiming of that kind is contemplated. The main object sought is to limit the production and fixing a penalty upon those who are disposed to exceed a fair *pro rata*.

So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, nearly all the refiners favor the project. Some few have not yet decided, but are leaning in the proposition under advisement. The same favorable feeling exists in other places, so far as they have been heard from, and the probability is that the plan will be successful. It is time some plan were devised for lifting this important branch of manufacture from its present prostrate condition.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

Success of the Enterprise Assured—Increased Attendance Last Evening.

The success of the Centennial tea party, in aid of the exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, encouraging as it was the first opening, Wednesday evening, was assured by the crowd that assembled last night at the Library Hall. The enterprising and patriotic ladies who have the affair in charge were early on hand, ready to welcome all comers, and their endeavors to please were very acceptable. At half past seven o'clock, the large and handsome hall was well filled, and before night it was thronged almost to comfortably. In fact, the Library room proper, and the Art Association room, together with the balcony, were found necessary to give breathing as well as moving space. The visitors mostly took "in" the various places, allowing each other an opportunity to visit the various tables, to view the ancient costumes of yesterday worn by the ladies in charge of the ice cream as desired. It was only by the accommodating nature of the spirit of the crowd that the ladies were enabled to reap rich rewards by supplying all comers speedily and handsomely. The garden grown tea so kindly bestowed by Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of No. 20 Fifth avenue, was every where commended, while the success of the ladies in the drawing of it was the subject of remark.

As a promenade the library room was more generally availed of than on the previous evening, and the young people, particularly, enjoyed its retirement. A more thorough examination of the relics and curiosities in the art room was also made, while the balcony was more crowded than before. Here the more staid people congregated, around to their content, could sit and watch the throng below. It was a subject of remark that during the stylish and no ticeable costumes of the participants in the work, the mass of ladies looks on were the most handsome and attractive.

The third party will take place this evening and to-morrow night, when the—will take place in the afternoon. The price of admission to the matinee will be fifty cents.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

The only dangerous counterfeit national bank notes of the denomination of five dollars in circulation are the issues of the Traders' National Bank, the First National Bank, the Third National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank, all of the city of Chicago. These counterfeits are of a character well done and calculated to deceive. All but eight of the issues of the notes of the Traders' and the First National Banks of Chicago have been retired, and the notes of all four of these banks of this denomination are being rapidly redeemed in the redemption office of the Treasury, and no additional notes of the denomination of five dollars will be issued to these banks. The public generally should refuse notes of the denomination of five dollars of these banks, and all national banks are requested to return all five dollar notes issued by these associations to the Treasurer for redemption, in their packages of mutilated notes.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Ordinances Passed for Street Improvements—Controller's Report and Reports of Committees—Passage of the Ordinance for an Exchange of Strips of Land with the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Etc., Etc.

Allegheny Councils held their regular meeting last night.

SELECT BRANCH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following papers were presented and referred to committees, except where otherwise noted: Petition for a lateral sewer on Palo Alto street; for sewer on Fayette street; ordinance granting Chas. Lighthill permission to erect a frame building; ordinance prohibiting persons from trespassing on railroads and cars; remonstrance against lateral sewer on Fayette street (laid over); communication from R. Reymer in relation to the delay of the Board of Viewers in submitting their report on the opening of Page street; remonstrance against grading and paving of Preble avenue (laid over); petition for the removal of the sewer on Overhill street.

REPORTS.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that the committee had agreed to relieve John E. Fuchs of one-fourth of his taxes now owing to losses by the flood; the committee reported adverse to the ordinance authorizing the issue of $25,000 additional sewer bonds. The report was received. Accompanying the report were ordinances authorizing the refunding $900 to Little Sisters of the Poor, and also $66 27 to Mrs. Eliza Page, overpaid assessments; ordinances were passed.

The report of the Controller, for March, was presented, showing the following disbursements:

No. 1, Salaries	$ 3,488 02
No. 3, Fire Department	8,338 81
No. 5, Streets	1,286 78
No. 6, Wharves and landings	31 45
No. 7, Surveys	207 35
No. 8, Police	3,209 99
No. 9, Contingent fund	86 50
No. 11, Water works	10,332 98
No. 13, Gas	85 50
No. 16, City property	269 34
No. 17, Health	214 41
Total	$ 8,453 25

The report was received and the bills were ordered to be paid.

The Controller's report as to the condition of the accounts of the several city officers and the collector's delinquent taxes, published heretofore, was received and filed.

The report of the Street Committee was presented and approved. A report, adverse to the quashing of the report of viewers on opening of Federal street was approved; an ordinance authorizing the construction of a new Church avenue was passed. Also the following: Grading of Spruce street from Pride avenue to the Ohio river; for the construction of a sidewalk on Return street; for construction of a sidewalk on Laurel street; for grading and paving of Joint alley from Manhattan to Fulton street; for grading and paving of Preble avenue from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street, referred back to committee together with remonstrance; for grading and paving of Hamilton street, laid over on second reading; for macadamizing Page street between Beaver avenue and Manhattan street, referred back with remonstrance; an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street was referred back to committee together with remonstrance; for grading and paving of Hamilton street, laid over on second reading; for main sewer on Fayette street between Beaver avenue and Manhattan street, referred back with remonstrance; an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street was referred back to the Mayor to file a bond of indemnity in the sum of $20,000; for the filling in further opening of Church avenue, for grading and paving Belmont street, laid over till next meeting; profile of Arch street and Ivy alley, Lane and Spring alleys were approved; the profile of Church avenue was approved; the profile of the grade of Church avenue was approved.

Mr. Bragy, from the Police Committee, reported an ordinance in favor of increasing the police force; passed. The ordinance was ordered to be printed.

The report of the Survey Committee, adverse to the opening of Perrysville avenue, was received and approved. The viewers' report on Beaver avenue was confirmed. An ordinance in relation to the opening of Sarah street was referred back to the committee, together with a remonstrance. The viewers' report in relation to the opening of Verner's road was confirmed.

A petition from the residents of the First ward in relation to the abatement of the nuisance caused by the Penn mills in that ward, which carry off the refuse from the gas works of the Penitentiary, was referred to the Health Committee.

A resolution received from Common Council, providing for a meeting to-night between twenty members of Council and twenty members of the Board of School Controllers, was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.,

were presented as follows: Resolution for a stone crossing on Penn avenue; ordinance for grade of lateral sewer on Sampson street; also against lateral sewer; awarding a frame stable on Joint alley; resolution for gas lamp on Anderson street; resolution for a stone crossing on Penn avenue; communications from Saw Mill alley property owners, remonstrating against Saylor & Co. erecting a frame stable; petition for uniform grade of Buchanan street, Seventh ward; petition of John Mumford for grade on Penn avenue, between Eighth ward; resolution to repair the board walk in the Eighth ward. All of which were referred to committees.

Mr. Burton presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain by what right the Wooden Building Committee granted permission for the erection of a frame building on the river bank, between the suspension and Hand street bridges, and that no member of the Wooden Building or Wharves and Landings committees be appointed on said committee. Carried, and Messrs. Johnson, Trunk and Brown appointed on the part of the Common Council.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Poor Farm Committee was submitted. The report sets forth that the Engineer had stated that the city would gain about one-sixteenth of an acre of land by changing a strip of land at Claremont for a small tract owned by the West Penn Railroad Company, and that it is proposed to make the exchange for the purpose of straightening the present lines of property. The committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the ordinance authorizing the exchange of said properties. The ordinance was passed finally.

The Committee on Markets reported, through the chairman, the following statement of the receipts for the past month: Clerk of markets, $681 45; second ward scales, $21 30; Diamond scales, $211 30. Total receipts, $1,492 36. Received and filed.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported, recommending their reference back for printing. The following ordinances were passed: John Groetzinger the right to erect a frame stable on Kelly alley, Eighth ward; Wm. Grier & Co., frame stable on Grant avenue; Geo. Kocher, frame shop on Sawmill alley, Fourth ward; W. M. Hoffmeister, frame house on Grant avenue. Referred back, as recommended.

The following ordinances from the Committee on Wooden Buildings were called up and acted upon: E. F. Lighthill, for permission to erect a frame building on Preble avenue, Ninth ward; passed. C. C. Boyle & Co., frame office, corner of River avenue and Sandusky street; passed. Miller & Faubel, frame carpenter shop on Slope alley; postponed indefinitely postponed. John Dean, frame stable on Joint alley, Fifth ward; indefinitely postponed. George Reiter, frame stable on Windsor street; indefinitely postponed. Jacob Pfordte, frame paint shop on James street, Third ward; passed.

The Committee on Ordinances reported, through the chairman, an ordinance providing for the licensing of peddlers. It fixes the license of peddlers of fruit, etc., at fifty dollars per annum. Referred back to be printed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business on the Select Council file was taken up as follows: Ordinance authorizing the issue of the City Engineer relating to regulation of lots. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the opening of Pastures lane. Passed. Ordinance to authorize the construction of a lateral sewer on Sampson street. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Creighton alley. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Chapel alley. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on the first alley east of Monterey street, from Jackson to Leslie street. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Tate alley, from James to Esplanade street. Passed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening Kerr street, and quashing the report of the viewers thereon. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the opening of Kerr street, from Spruce street from Pride avenue to the Ohio river; for the construction of a sidewalk on Return street; for construction of a sidewalk on Laurel street; for grading and paving of Joint alley from Manhattan to Fulton street; for grading and paving of Preble avenue from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street, referred back to committee together with remonstrance; for grading and paving of Hamilton street, laid over on second reading; for main sewer on Fayette street between Beaver avenue and Manhattan street, referred back with remonstrance; an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street was referred back to the Mayor to file a bond of indemnity in the sum of $20,000; for the filling in further opening of Church avenue, for grading and paving Belmont street, laid over till next meeting; profile of Arch street and Ivy alley, Lane and Spring alleys were approved; the profile of Church avenue was approved; the profile of the grade of Church avenue was approved.

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A petition from the residents of the First ward in relation to the abatement of the nuisance caused by the Penn mills in that ward, which carry off the refuse from the gas works of the Penitentiary, was referred to the Health Committee.

A resolution received from Common Council, providing for a meeting to-night between twenty members of Council and twenty members of the Board of School Controllers, was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.,

were presented as follows: Resolution for a stone crossing on Penn avenue; ordinance for grade of lateral sewer on Sampson street; also against lateral sewer; awarding a frame stable on Joint alley; resolution for gas lamp on Anderson street; resolution for a stone crossing on Penn avenue; communications from Saw Mill alley property owners, remonstrating against Saylor & Co. erecting a frame stable; petition for uniform grade of Buchanan street, Seventh ward; petition of John Mumford for grade on Penn avenue, between Eighth ward; resolution to repair the board walk in the Eighth ward. All of which were referred to committees.

Mr. Burton presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain by what right the Wooden Building Committee granted permission for the erection of a frame building on the river bank, between the suspension and Hand street bridges, and that no member of the Wooden Building or Wharves and Landings committees be appointed on said committee. Carried, and Messrs. Johnson, Trunk and Brown appointed on the part of the Common Council.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Poor Farm Committee was submitted. The report sets forth that the Engineer had stated that the city would gain about one-sixteenth of an acre of land by changing a strip of land at Claremont for a small tract owned by the West Penn Railroad Company, and that it is proposed to make the exchange for the purpose of straightening the present lines of property. The committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the ordinance authorizing the exchange of said properties. The ordinance was passed finally.

The Committee on Markets reported, through the chairman, the following statement of the receipts for the past month: Clerk of markets, $681 45; second ward scales, $21 30; Diamond scales, $211 30. Total receipts, $1,492 36. Received and filed.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings reported, recommending their reference back for printing. The following ordinances were passed: John Groetzinger the right to erect a frame stable on Kelly alley, Eighth ward; Wm. Grier & Co., frame stable on Grant avenue; Geo. Kocher, frame shop on Sawmill alley, Fourth ward; W. M. Hoffmeister, frame house on Grant avenue. Referred back, as recommended.

The following ordinances from the Committee on Wooden Buildings were called up and acted upon: E. F. Lighthill, for permission to erect a frame building on Preble avenue, Ninth ward; passed. C. C. Boyle & Co., frame office, corner of River avenue and Sandusky street; passed. Miller & Faubel, frame carpenter shop on Slope alley; postponed indefinitely postponed. John Dean, frame stable on Joint alley, Fifth ward; indefinitely postponed. George Reiter, frame stable on Windsor street; indefinitely postponed. Jacob Pfordte, frame paint shop on James street, Third ward; passed.

The Committee on Ordinances reported, through the chairman, an ordinance providing for the licensing of peddlers. It fixes the license of peddlers of fruit, etc., at fifty dollars per annum. Referred back to be printed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Business on the Select Council file was taken up as follows: Ordinance authorizing the issue of the City Engineer relating to regulation of lots. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the opening of Pastures lane. Passed. Ordinance to authorize the construction of a lateral sewer on Sampson street. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Creighton alley. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on Chapel alley. Passed. Ordinance for a lateral sewer on the first alley east of Monterey street, from Jackson to Leslie street. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Tate alley, from James to Esplanade street. Passed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening Kerr street, and quashing the report of the viewers thereon. Passed. Ordinance authorizing the opening of Kerr street, from Spruce street from Pride avenue to the Ohio river; for the construction of a sidewalk on Return street; for construction of a sidewalk on Laurel street; for grading and paving of Joint alley from Manhattan to Fulton street; for grading and paving of Preble avenue from Stanton avenue to Greenwood street, referred back to committee together with remonstrance; for grading and paving of Hamilton street, laid over on second reading; for main sewer on Fayette street between Beaver avenue and Manhattan street, referred back with remonstrance; an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street was referred back to the Mayor to file a bond of indemnity in the sum of $20,000; for the filling in further opening of Church avenue, for grading and paving Belmont street, laid over till next meeting; profile of Arch street and Ivy alley, Lane and Spring alleys were approved; the profile of the grade of Church avenue was approved; the profile of the grade of Church avenue was approved.

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